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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 200 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1936 PRICE ONE ANNA

A Great And Inspiring Document

CONGRESS ELECTION MANIFESTO

India Act Must Be Ended

No Co-operation And No Compromise

ASSERTION OF PEOPLE'S SOVEREIGNTY

Programme Based On Immediate Demands Of Masses And Deepening Of Struggle For Freedom

"For the fight for Independence, a Joint Front is necessary. The Congress offers that Joint National Front, which comprises of all classes and communities, bound together by their desire to free India and end the exploitation of her people, and build up a strong and prosperous and united nation, resting on the well-being of the masses."

So declares the Congress Election Manifesto, issued by the Congress Working Committee, after deliberating for more than twelve hours over the draft submitted by the Congress Parliamentary Committee.

Contrary to expectations, the Manifesto has the unanimous backing of all the members of the Working Committee and bears the impress of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Before the final copy of the Manifesto was ready, it underwent a thorough change in the wording and several new clauses were added on. The draft had to be changed several times before the final was ready. There were several last minute changes also.

"The purpose of sending Congressmen to the Legislatures under the new act" says the Manifesto, "is not to co-operate in any way with the Act but to combat it and seek to end it. It is to carry out, in so far as is possible, the Congress policy of the rejection of the Act, and to resist British imperialism in its attempts to strengthen its hold on India and its exploitation of the Indian people and the development of sanctions which are essential to Freedom."

SOVEREIGNTY OF PEOPLE

The Manifesto reiterates the Congress attitude towards the Government of India Act 1935, and says that no constitution imposed by outside authority and no constitution which curtails the sovereignty of the people of India and does not recognise their right to shape and control fully their political and economic future, can be accepted. Such a constitution in the opinion of the Congress, must be based on the Independence of India and it can only be framed by a Constituent Assembly.

The Congress realises that Independence cannot be achieved through these Legislatures, nor can the problems of poverty and unemployment be effectively tackled by them.

WORK IN LEGISLATURES

Congressmen in the legislatures will seek to resist the safeguards and special powers for the protection of the British and other vested interests and which might well be used to the disadvantage and injury of the Indian people. They will take all possible steps to end the Regulations, Ordinances and Acts, which smother the will of the Indian people to Freedom. They will work for the establishment of Civil Liberty, release of political prisoners and detenus and to repair the wrongs done to the peasantry and to public institutions in the course of the national struggle.

Pending the formulation of a fuller programme, the Congress reiterates its declaration made at Karachi, especially in connection with the system of land tenure, revenue and rent and immediate relief to the peasantry. As regards Labour, the Congress recognises the right of workers to form unions and strike for the protection of their interests.

"AWARD" AND OFFICES

As regards the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award the Manifesto condemns it as a barrier to national progress and as striking at the root of Indian unity. The rejection in its entirety of the New Act by the Congress inevitably involves the rejection of the Communal decision. The final solution of the problem lies in the intensification of the struggle for independence and seeking an agreed basis which would help the fight for "Purna Swaraj."

The Manifesto discusses the question of acceptance of office by Congressmen and after reiterating its decision that the Constitution shall not be worked, says that it was desirable to take a decision on the question after the elections to the provincial legislatures.

APPEAL TO COUNTRY

In conclusion the Manifesto, on behalf of the Indian National Congress appeals to the people of India thus:—

"With this great and inspiring goal before us, for which so many men and women of India have suffered and sacrificed their all under the banner of the Congress and for which to-day thousands of our countrymen are suffering silently and with brave endurance, we call upon our people, with full hope and confidence, to rally to the cause of the Congress, of India, of Freedom."

The following document, which is considered to be one of the most powerful appeals that has ever gone out on behalf of the Indian National Congress, is the result of the combined efforts of some of the best brains in the country. It will go down into the annals of Indian history as a declaration which is the outcome of wise statesmanship and political foresightedness. While at every stage one can see the impress of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is reported to have redrafted the Manifesto, it should not be forgotten that the original authors of the document were Sjt. Rajagopalachariar, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai.

For more than fifty years the Indian National Congress has laboured for the freedom of India, and ever, as its strength grew and it came to represent more and more the nationalist urge of the Indian people and their desires to put an end to exploitation by British Imperialism, it came into conflict with the ruling power. During the last 16 years the Congress has led great movements for national freedom and has sought to develop sanctions whereby such freedom can be achieved by peaceful mass action and the disciplined sacrifice and suffering of the Indian people. To the lead of the Congress the Indian people have responded in abundant measure and thus confirmed their inherent right to freedom. That struggle for freedom still continues and must continue till India is free and independent.

RADICAL REMEDY NEEDED

These years have seen the development of an economic crisis in India and the world which has led to a progressive deter-

(Continued on page 7).

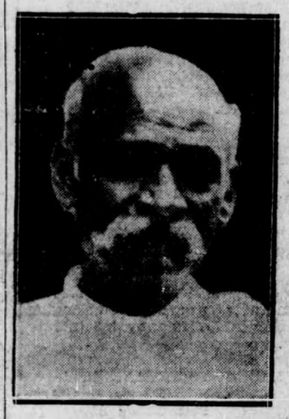
Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

SOVEREIGNTY OF INDIAN PEOPLE

"The Congress rejected in its entirty the Constitution imposed upon India by the New Act and declared that no constitution imposed by outside authority and no constitution which curtails the sovereignty of the people of India, and does not recognise their right to shape and control fully their political and economic future can be accepted. Such a Constitution, in its opinion, must be based on the Independence of India as a nation and it can only be framed by a Constituent Assembly".—Congress Manifesto.

CONGRESS ENTERS TO END IT

"The purpose of sending Congressmen to the legislatures under the New Act is not to Co-operate in any way with the Act, but to combat it and seek to end it. It is to carry out, in so far as is possible, the Congress policy of rejection of the Act, and to resist British Imperialism in its attempts to strengthen its hold on India and its exploitation of the Indian people. In the opinion of the Congress, activity in the legislatures should be such as to help in the work outside in the strengthening of the people and in the development of the sanctions which are essential to freedom."—Congress Manifesto.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

RELIEF TO PEASANTRY

"Pending formulation of a fuller programme the Congress reiterates its declaration made at Karachi that it stands for a reform of the system of land tenure and revenue and sent, an iquitable adjustment of the burden on agricultural land, giving immediate relief to the smaller peasantry by a substantial reduction of agricultural rent and revenue now paid by them and exempting uneconomic holdings from payment of rent and revenue".—Congress Manifesto.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai

Babu Rajendra Prasad

INDEPENDENCE: ONLY SOLUTION

Poverty and unemployment have long been the lot of our peasantry and industrial workers; to-day they cover and crush other classes also—the artisan, the trader, the small merchant, the middle class intelligentsia. For the vast millions of our countrymen the problem of achieving national independence has become an urgent one, for only Independence can give us the power to solve our economic and social problems and end the exploitation of our masses."—Congress Manifesto.

CONGRESS CABINET WORKS AS TEAM

Election Manifesto Has Unanimous Support

The Congress Working Committee met at exactly 9 a.m. at the residence of Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai. All the members, excepting Sjt. Subash Bose, who is interned, were present at the meeting. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar was available for consultation. It would appear that he was to have left for Madras by the Madras Express, but as his advice and suggestions were thought necessary in connection with the Congress Election Manifesto, he postponed his departure.

It would appear that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had re-drafted and revised the draft manifesto overnight. After discussing the number of drafts, the original draft underwent complete change. The Committee unanimously passed the Congress Manifesto and issued it to the Press in the evening at 6-30 p.m.

WORKED AS ONE TEAM

There was no opposition from any quarter. As a matter of fact the present meeting of the Working Committee worked as "one homogeneous body."

From the copy of the Manifesto issued to the press, it was evident that there were last minute changes and a new page (No. 3 a), containing a single paragraph which seems to be a suggestion from the Socialists had been added on.

The unanimity of the Working Committee on the Manifesto augers well for the future and the anticipations in certain quarters that there would be a split, have been disproved.

JAYAPRAKASH'S RESIGNATION

The Working Committee, after discussing the resignation of Sjt. Jayaprakash Narain for some time, accepted the same with regret.

Now that two members of the Working Committee have resign-

(Continued on Page 7)

HOW THEIR PLOT MISCARRIED

Further Disclosures By Accused In Moscow Trial

MOSCOW, August 21.

Three more assassination plots against the Soviet leaders were described to the Court to-day by German emigre, Dr. Nathan Luria, one of the 14 accused. He said he came to the Soviet in 1932 with the object of killing Communist leaders. He planned to kill M. Zandanov, M. Stalin's most trusted assistant on "May Day" demonstration this year, but he was too far from the tribune to shoot with certainty. He also said how he tried to secure position at the Kremlin Hospital in order to be near M. Stalin and Voroshilov with a view to their assassination but this failed as did the plot against Kaganovich and Ordzhonikize, Commissars for Land Transport and Heavy Industry.—Reuter.

"BAND OF BLOODY ASSASSINS"

Karl Radek's Retort To Kameneff

MOSCOW, Aug. 21.

A fierce article, demanding "death on the band of bloody assassins which they deserve hundred times," is contributed to "Izvestia" by M. Karl Radek, M. Stalin's mouthpiece on Foreign Affairs.

M. Radek, who M. Kameneff yesterday alleged was involved in the conspiracy, says: "People who raise their arms against the lives of our beloved leaders must pay with their lives for their immeasurable crime. The chief organiser of this band is M. Trotsky who will not escape the sentence of the world "Proletariat."—Reuter

MOSCOW, August 21.

The Attorney General announced that investigations would be made in the charges against Karl Radek, Bukharin, Rykoff, Tomsky and Dhatakoff of the complicity with the Trotsky bloc.—Reuter.

PT. JAWAHARLAL CONGRATULATED

For His Clear Enunciation Of Congress Policy Re: Communal Award

LAHORE, August 21.

A resolution congratulating Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his clear enunciation of the Congress policy in regard to the Communal Award and denunciation and rejection of the Award in emphatic and unambiguous terms, as revealed in his letter to the Secretary, of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was passed at an emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Punjab Nationalist Party. The party hoped that the A.I.C.C. would endorse the President's statement.

Another resolution while deploring the highly improper reference of Bhai Parmanand to Congress women satyagrahis regretted the hooliganism displayed by certain Congressmen at meetings in U.P. and noted with satisfaction the condemnation of this by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The party also decided to observe September 6 as Anti-Communal Award day and hoped that Congressmen would co-operate in its observation.

Another resolution protested against the restrictions imposed on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

MEXICAN ARMS FOR SPAIN.

VERA CRUZ, August 21.

Twenty-five railway vans loaded with arms and munitions have arrived from Mexico City and are being shipped to Spain by an American steamer consigned to the Spanish Government.—Reuter.

HEAVY REBEL LOSSES.

MADRID, August 21.

Another fierce battle has been fought at Navalperal where it is claimed, further rebel attacks were again foiled. A night attack on Government lines in Sommosierra near Madrid was repulsed with heavy rebel losses. Government casualties are not stated.—Reuter.

SOCIALISTS & MANIFESTO

Amendments To Be Moved In A. I. C. C.

A sense of general satisfaction, is felt in the Socialist circles in regard to the Draft Election Manifesto of the Congress released for publication on Friday evening. The draft Manifesto, it seems has fulfilled the expectations of the Socialist Party.

At a meeting of the All-India Congress Socialist Party Executive held on Friday night under the presidentship of Srimathi Kamaladevi, a few conclusions were arrived at which are in the nature of amendments to the 'Manifesto' to clarify a few items thereof.

But a little soreness was felt at the shelving of the office acceptance issue for the present. However, an attempt will be made by the Socialists raise this question.

Resolutions congratulating the Delhi and Punjab comrades who were heroically facing repression and also congratulating the Spanish workers in their brave fight against Fascism and Militarism were passed at the meeting.

August 30th was fixed as the "Spain Day" by the Party.

AMENDMENTS TO MANIFESTO.

The Executive Committee meeting on Friday night was attended by all the members including the three members on the Congress Cabinet. Acharya Narendradev was present only for a part of the proceedings. He retired feeling unwell.

The meeting lasted till late after midnight.

The following important amendments to the Congress Manifesto will be moved in the A.I.C.C.

1 The question of office acceptance should not be postponed till after the Provincial Assembly elections, but should be decided at the Faizpur Congress.

2 An alteration in the Manifesto providing the removal of all the intermediaries between the State and the cultivator.

3 The Congress stands for the Nationalisation of all public utility, key and transport industries.

4 (a) Reduction of land rent by 50 per cent.

(b Living wage to be guaranteed to the agricultural labourer.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Doctor, Noble birth, aged 35, desires to marry Harijan girl or widow of wealthy family. Write to Box No. 6791, "Bombay Chronicle".

A handsome Khoja boy of good education (aged 22) wishes a broadminded and educated bride of any religion or community. International outlook a qualification. Apply Box No. 6793, "Bombay Chronicle".

Guardians desirous of corresponding with and meeting men of suitable position in life for the hand of a good looking young Mussalman lady well educated, of highly respected and known family, cultured, refined and of fair means. Requirements: intellectual, good education, refined, liberal views, established in life, age about thirty-two, fair income, preferably of the Bombay Presidency. All strictly confidential. Apply with photograph which will be returned, and full particulars, to Box 6665 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Stenographers, Typists, Accountants, Spinning—Weaving Masters, Engineers, Overseers, Draftsmen, Lady Doctors, Nurses, Veterinary Surgeons, Doctors, immediately, salaries expected, certificates and postages. Post Office Box No. 1026, G.P.O., Bombay. (6794).

Wanted one Accounts Clerk immediately. Salary Rs. 60. Deposit Rs. 300. Apply Box 6784, "Bombay Chronicle".

Large established Oil Company requires a distributor for their bazaar business in Ahmedabad. Reply to Box No. 3778, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Immediately Canvassers for the newly established business on Rs. 50 throughout India. Apply Box No. 6774, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for the following posts in a new College proposed to be started in Ahmedabad in June 1937. It is proposed to begin with First Year and Inter Arts classes and appointments will be made as under.—Principal, Professors, Assistant Professors or Lecturers for English, Sanskrit, Persian, French, Ardha Magadhi, Gujarati, Mathematics, Logic, History, Indian Administration, Economics and Civics and Geography. Selections will be made from persons possessing the highest University Qualifications. Applications stating age, Qualifications and previous experience if any should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Shanti Sadan Building, Mirjapur so as to reach him on or before the 25th inst. The grades of the appointments will be as under: —Principal 350-25\|2 500; Professors 200-25\|2 300; Assistant Professors and Lecturers 100-20\|2 200. (6789).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted one Accounts Clerk immediately. Salary Rs. 60. Deposit Rs. 300. Apply Box 6790, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted qualified persons with considerable experience to work as Assistants in (1) Dyeing, (2) Bleaching. Apply giving full details of experience, posts held, and salaries drawn, with copies of testimonials and salary expected, to the Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (3782).

Wanted Assistant Cashier for Commercial concern. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Security in cash Rs. 300 essential. Apply Box No. 6778, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Influential persons to open depots in all principal centres for sales best teas on pay from 100 to 250 per month plus allowance and depot rent. Experienced hands apply. Anglo-Burma Tea Company, Post Box 6, Madras. 6757.

Wanted (1) B. Sc., Tech., of Manchester in Dyeing and Bleaching. Grade Rs. 200—20—300. (2) First Class Technological Graduate in Dyeing and Bleaching of the Bombay University or M.Sc., of a Recognised Indian University. Starting Salary Rs. 75. (3) Second Class Technological or Science Graduate of Recognised Indian University or Diplomate of any Technical Institute in Dyeing and Bleaching. Starting Salary Rs. 50. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (3783).

12. TO BE LET.

To sell an Amati Violin. Apply Box 6788, "Bombay Chronicle".

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Single and double rooms at moderate rent with all conveniences Tram, Bus and Railway facilities at Tardeo, Belassis Bridge, Mohanji Ganjawalla Terrace. (6786).

26. OFFICES TO LET.

To Let—For Offices, 1st, 2nd Floor of Doongursee Building 20\|24 Rampart Row, Fort, open on two sides plenty of light and air. Apply Doongursee & Sons C\|o. Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. 59, Forbes Street, Fort. 6772.

29. PLOTS FOR SALE

Andheri—Juhu Lane, off Murzbanabad Road, seven minutes' walk from Andheri Rly. station, beautiful square plot, available for building a bungalow, school, sanatorium, factory, etc., admeasuring about 6,000 sq. yds., fine road frontage, first offer of Rs. 3 per sq. yd. accepted. Apply sharp, Box 6763, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Boys and girls desirous of getting Coaching in Mathematic up to Matric at their residence. Apply Box No. 6787, "Bombay Chronicle".

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6715).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

For Sale—Homoeo. Books, Second-hand Allen-Encyclopaedia of pure Materia Medica. 10 vols. 150\|-; Baehr-Science of Therapeutics 2 Vols. 22\|-; Gentry-Concordance Repertory. 6 Vols. 50\|-; Goodno-Practice of Medicine. 2 Vols. 20\|-; King History of Homoeopathy. 4 Vols. 16\|-; Ludlam-Diseases of Women, pages 1029. 15\|-; Raue-Pathology. 1st Ed. pages 644. 5\|-; Small-Practice of Medicine, pages 900. 12\|-; Wood-Text Book of Gynecology, 1st Ed. pages 858, 6\|-; C. Ringer & Co., 23 Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. (3793)

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted Financier Partner with Rupees Ten Thousand for Export Business running on profitable lines. Write Box No. 6765, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted loan of Rs. 5,000 by business man, will repay by instalments within two years. Apply Box No. 6777, "Bombay Chronicle".

Loans for Gazetted Officers arranged on easy terms. Communicate with Messrs. J. F. Chawan and Co., 162, Bhawani Pet, Poona City. 6403

For mortgage of house-property in Bombay City and loan on personal security to Gazetted Officers. Apply to Anand and Co., Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Terms moderate.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to sell our well reputed Silk Sarhis, Shirtings, Suitings, Coatings and Chadars. Pay Rs. 100. Allowance Rs. 50. Cash Prize Rs. 500 extra. Cash security Rs. 20 only. Nationals Ltd., Ludhiana. (6656).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Reply written Before your Eyes, by invisible Spirit. Send Rs. 2 per question, Ishwarprasad Joshi, 88, Ratan House, Bombay 4. (6785).

For marriage, love and success in Business: Consult "Prof. Nazim", Room 11, Mobark Manzil, Apollo Street. (6753).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

At Khandalla for sale a bungalow on the Bombay-Poona Road, area 4 1\|2 acres, splendid view. Rs. 17,000 or near. Apply Box No. 6789, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale. Manganese, Chrome, bauxite, beryl, kyanite, asbestos, large quantities. Apply Box No. 6782, Bombay Chronicle"

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted Secondhand Crighton Openers, Lord Bros. Todmorden Patent preferred. Apply with particulars and lowest price to Box 6792, "Bombay Chronicle".

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Boon To Distress.—If you are in financial troubles, unsuccessful in business, dispensed with services, consult personally Professor Dr. Ratansi Vijpar Pechad Chamburvala, who gives (free of charge) a Charm, which wards off troubles. Time between 3—5 p.m. at Chambur, via Sion Station, (G.I.P. Rly.), Phone: 87006. (6795).

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The clients of the Bank's Sandhurst Road Branch are hereby informed that the said Branch will remain CLOSED for business on the Parsi New Year Day, Sunday, the 6th September, 1936, and the Hindu New Year Day, Sunday, the 15th November, 1936.

Dated 21st August, 1936.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.
3785.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

SEALED TENDERS to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR LIGHTERAGE OF AMERICAN COTTON" are invited and will be received by the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, at his Office at Ballard Road up to 12 noon (Standard Time) on 7th September, 1936 from Lighterage Contractors for the work of receiving into their barges American cotton as defined in the Lighterage Agreement from importing vessels lying either in the stream or in the Docks and transporting the same to the Fumigation Wharf as notified by Government from time to time and landing the cotton thereat after fumigation.

2. For the information of tenderers it may be stated that the imports of American cotton during the past ten years were as follows:—

Year	No. of Bales
1926-1927 (Nov.|March)	96,434
1927-1928	221,100
1928-1929	59,241
1929-1930	14,288
1930-1931	53,433
1931-1932	161,212
1932-1933	209,904
1933-1934	39,888
1934-1935	14,623
1935-1936	68,663
(Estimated for) 1936-1937	40,000

These figures should not be taken as any guarantee of the volume of future importations as the purchase of American cotton in India is liable to very great fluctuation caused by a number of factors the chief being the volumes of the American and Indian staple crops, tariff changes, exchange fluctuations all of which influence the comparative prices of the American and Indian products.

3. Forms of tender may be obtained at Rs. 2 per copy at the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks' Office, and no tender will be considered which is not made on the prescribed form and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash as earnest money.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement with the Trustees in the form annexed to the tender form for a period of three years from 1st December 1936 subject to the reservations provided in the agreement.

F. A. BORISSOW,
Manager.

Ballard Road
Bombay, 14th Septr. 1936.
3746.

POONA RACES

"MAXFAR"
Prismatic Binocular.
Magnification 8 x 30.
Rs. 85
Including solid leather case.
Field of view 130 yds. at 1000 yds.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL PLOT OF LAND, admeasuring about 9140 sq. yds. between G. I. P. Ry. Lines and the Northern approach of the Byculla Bridge known as "Gold Mohur Castle Property" for the purposes of a Market for the wholesale sale of vegetables and retail sale of fruits, shops, offices, godowns, etc.

A Public Auction for the sale of the above valuable plot will be held by the undersigned in the Municipal Commissioner's room at 12 (noon) S.T. on FRIDAY, the 28th August, 1936.

Copies of particulars of auction and application form containing conditions of sale, site plan, etc. can be inspected and copies can be supplied on application on payment of Rupee one.

(Sd.) H. M. ABHYANKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.
3769.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 753 of 1930.

ZORABAI, wife of Fakirmahomed Ibadulla ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
KHATUMBIBI, daughter of Gulam Mahomed Hafiz Karamdin and Ors. ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Consent Decree, dated 18th June, 1935, and Consent Judge's Order, dated 19th June, 1936, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, 27th August, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

ALL that piece of quit and ground rent land, situate at 13th Kamathipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring fifty square yards or thereabouts bearing land Revenue New No. 11140 and New Survey No. 6889 together with the dwelling house standing thereon and bearing Municipal E. Ward No. 2058 and Street Nos. 209-211.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. HARILAL THAKAR AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 23 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1936.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.
3779.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AMINABAI, wife of Rahimtulla Haji Ismail Patel, of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL those two pieces or parcels of land now formed into one situate at Vincent Road, containing by admeasurement 1442 sq.. yds., or thereabouts being Plots Nos. 14 and 15 Scheme No. 60 of the Naigaum Estate of the Bombay Municipality together with the building erected thereon and known as Ebrahim Building in the City and Island of Bombay and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the North by Gohur Taj Building, on or towards the South by Ranamahal on or towards the West by Vincent Road and on or towards the East by vacant land of the Bombay Municipality and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 779, Street No. 139.

AIBARA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3786.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 889 of 1936.

MANGALDAS GANDABHAI and Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.
versus.
CHHOTALAL MANISHANKER and Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 19th November, 1935, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday 31st August 1936 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Land with the dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Behramji Bhicaji Road, Thana, admeasuring about 156 square yards bearing Tika No. 4, City Survey No. 8 and Thana Municipal Ward No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CHOKSEY AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above named at No. 78, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated 14th day of July, 1936.

(Sd.) E. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.
3726.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. No. 14 of 1936.

In the matter of the INDIAN CO'S ACT VII of 1913,
and
In the matter of the PREMIER MILLS, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

GULAMHUSEIN JANMAHOMED ..... Petitioner.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bomboy in the above matter, dated the 7th day of August, 1936, on the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner it was ordered that the Premier Mills, Ltd., be wound up by this Hon'ble Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and that the Court Liquidator is appointed Liquidator of the said Company and is ordered under Sec. 180 of the said Act to do all acts and take all proceedings as provided by Sec. 179 of the said Act except sale of immovable properties belonging to the said Company by private sale.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1936

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3781.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, Emerald, Ruby and Pearl Jewellery ornaments, comprising, full sets, diamond watat, kulgy, rings, booty, necklaces, bracelets, earrings, pendant, pearl bangles, and perrifuls, malas, ear studs, also one parrot with cage and one "Minirva" Landaulette motor car, 7-seater, 30 H.-P. 8 cylinder 1936 mode &c., High Court Suit No. 2051 of 1931, TO-MORROW on (SUNDAY) the 23rd inst. in the Show Room of the Bombay Motors Ltd., No. 33 New Queen's Road, on view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneer, Tel. No. 22809.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of P. Jonson Esquire and others, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Hyland Co. of complete Bungalow furniture, Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Cottage Piano, Remington & Corona portable typewriters, Musical Box, Steel Cabinet, Godrej & Milner safes, English Zunda Cabinet, Bronze Figures, Chesterfield sets, Ice Frigidaire, Remington typewriter, etc.

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with Headnoises and other troubles no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. KAMALA WORKS, Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.).

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHAR (KHARI BANDRA)

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Ambubhai & Diwanji, Attorneys for Messrs. Harilal Chhaganlal and Ranchoddas Gokuldas, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Dawood bhai Mussaji, the Mortgagor under Mortgage dated 2nd January, 1934, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1936, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Gavthan land with the dwelling house situate in the village site of Khari Bandra admeasuring 127 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing City Survey No. 143 and Bandra Municipal D Ward No. 140 and bounded on the East by the house of Thaver Meherali, on the West by land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 144, on the North by land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 141 and 144 and on the South by Road and which said premises are now occupied by the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Ambubhai and Diwanji, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at Dalal Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from G. I. P. Railway, Bombay and in accordance with sections 55 & 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st day of August, 1936, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at G. I. P. Ry. Wadi Bunder, Unclaimed Goods Office, the following unclaimed goods including:—

Linseed, G. N. seed, rape seeds, cotton seed, dall, hirda, cotton, catachu, sandle dust, sugar, earth, lime, country drugs, kulthi, coal gunny bags, books, coir ropes, bamboos, glass bangles, beads, iron bars, barrels, wooden boxes, tins, rosewater, slates, tea, soap, lanterns, stores, biscuits, crockeryware, rubber shoes, toys, Oodbatti, hosiery, stationery, dry batteries, Turky red oil, Steel beams, tarpaulins, rope pieces, seal wire, etc.; etc.

TERMS:—50 Per Cent Deposit or full amount and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before 9th September 1936.

GANDHI & CO.

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 3 Weekly details Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age or date and time of birth. Catalogue free
HANUMAN JOTHISHA ASHRAMAM TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMALA WORKS (B. C.), PANCHPOTA, (Bengal).

N. Y. K. LINE

Passage Rates from Bombay.

	SINGLE Cabin	SINGLE T'st.	RETURN Cabin	RETURN T'st
	£	£	£	£
Colombo	7-0	5-0	12-12	9-0
Singapore	19-0	12-0	30-0	18-0
Hongkong	26-0	17-0	46-16	30-0
Shanghai	30-0	19-0	50- 0	30-0
Kobe	33-0	22-0	50- 0	30-0
Yokohama	36-0	23-0	50- 0	30-0

Reduced Through Rates to San Francisco Los Angeles, Vancouver and Seattle on application.

Revised Passage Rates from Colombo.

		London £	M'Seilles £
1st	A	69-0	64-0
	B	66-0	61-0
	C	54-0	49-0
	D	49-0	44-0
2nd	A	44-0	40-0
	B	34-0	30-0
	C	31-0	27-0

Reduced 3rd class Students' Rates from Colombo to Europe on application.

For particulars of passage and sailings etc., please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Lloyds Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay. 'Phone No. 23061. Telegrams: 'YUSEN'.

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Rice Control Scandal In Goa

A PROTEST AGAINST REVILING VICTIMS OF THE SYSTEM

(By A British Indian Correspondent).

After a Margao message was published in the "Sunday Chronicle" some days previously, a version has recently been published of the notorious Rice Scandal in Goa in this journal which requires, in my opinion, particular notice in so far as it states:

It is their (landowners') greed that is mainly responsible for this disastrous protective measure.

and

But it must be said to the credit of Government that it refused to endorse the demands of the landowners. . . .

CULPRITS OR SCAPEGOATS?

This appears to me a typical example of the kind of interested propaganda to which Mr. Tristao de Braganza Cunha, the Goan publicist and writer referred in a recent article entitled "Bodes Expiatorios" (Scapegoats) published by the "Luso-Indiano." The alleged culprits in the so-called Goan 'affaire Stavisky' are according to him 'scapegoats' of the entire system of control. He states (I am translating his Portuguese):

Far from sharing this childish belief and this simulated enthusiasm, we feel, on the contrary, that the means employed in the inquiry into this colossal fraud aim only at a certain class of people on whom it is intended to throw all the blame while shielding those, who are in high places and whose responsibility in the present case is much greater.

A TRAGIC COMMENTARY

It is a well-known principle of justice, followed in all civilised countries, to regard an accused person as innocent (or suspect) till his (or her) guilt were judicially established. But the way the 'scapegoats' are handled even in our Press appears to me grossly unfair. The fact that a professor of the Liceu Central is included amongst the "scapegoats" is particularly featured and it is impossible not to express sympathy for the poor man who, even if he were proved to have manipulated the documents, would remain a tragic symbol of a system which makes possible such incidents. The Goan writer further quotes Article 17 of the Regulations governing the functions of the Control organization which defines the responsibility not merely of petty-officials like the 'regedores' but also of some higher officials. The Press (despite Police censorship) has been protesting against the methods of the control for a year.

WANTED: NEW POLICY.

Whether the system of rice control, which hit hardest the poverty-stricken Goan population indiscriminately, was devised at the instance of the landowners (an admission damaging enough in itself) or whether the Government revenue had had a fresh source added, the fact remains that the principle of taxing the consumer is wrong and it is certainly amazing that this should be ignored while the 'scapegoats' became the object of harangues on moral virtues. I have no great love for the 'bhatcars' (landowners) of Goa; but that should not prevent me from giving them credit for ordinary human intelligence. They are not likely to support a measure that destroys the buying power and consequently the entire economic structure in which they may occupy the position of parasites. On the contrary, the men who have been responsible for shewing up the system of taxation are important landowners themselves. The present regime is purely dictatorial and no particular class stands to gain any real advantage under the economic policy pursued by that regime. The Rice Control Scandal is a measure of the disastrous economic policy that ignores the vital Goan needs and it should serve to impress the Government with the need of revising that policy.

Signalling On Railways

A special committee appointed to consider the general policy to be adopted for the signalling of Indian railways will meet at the office of the G. I. P. Railway Bombay on August 25 and 26.

At present three standards of signalling are recognised in India; the first is for lines on which the speed of trains is not very high, the third for lines where the speed of trains is high and their number great, the second being intermediate between these two. It will be one of the duties of the committee to consider what degree of traffic justifies the installation of a higher standard of signalling.

Modern developments run from one extreme to the other. On the one hand there is the working of points and signals by electricity, and the introduction of colour light signals—in some cases worked automatically; on the other, the latest experiments in England substitute a very simple system of boards illuminated at night by the engine headlights in place of the present semaphore signals for unimportant lines.

The committee, consists of Mr. J. A. Tower, Chief Transportation Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, (Chairman), Messrs. L. F. Jackson and G.C. Laughton, Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Mr. C. H. Griffiths, Signal Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, and Colonel H L. Woodhouse, Director of Civil Engineering, Railway Board.

BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., LAHORE.

REORGANIZATION SCHEME

(From A Correspondent)

The tremendous public response to the changes in policy and programme of the Bharat is a source of inspiration and encouragement to the new Directors and the Management of the Company.

The Chairman Shriyut Seth Ram Kishan Das Dalmia is a leading figure in the business and public life. His devotion to the welfare of industrial and commercial life of the country and his philanthropy are well-known. One of the chief factors which influenced his mind to spend this huge sum of Rs. 11 lakhs was to save "Bharat" —one of the oldest national institution of India. His presence at the head of affairs is a standing guarantee of honesty, devotion to public cause and genuine service to the Policy holders.

It is a proud privilege of 'Bharat' to have a Vice-Chairman in Mr. D. Khaitan, M.A., B.L., Attorney-at-Law and a leading Solicitor of Calcutta. His wide range of practical and intimate knowledge of the various business concerns including Calcutta Corporation, will materially help the Company in its reorganization.

Mr. Malak Ram Sabharwal is already actively connected with a few successful concerns including the Rohtas Sugar, etc. At a great personal sacrifice he has been persuaded to act as the Company's Hony. Managing Director and to guide the management in the policy of rendering all possible service to the public in particular and the Policy holders.

L. Sham Lal, Advocate, Member Legislative Assembly has already been connected with the Company as its Director; one of the leading and influential personalities in the Public Life of the country—an able and eminent lawyer of the Lahore Bar, enjoys universal reputation.

Sahu Shanti Prasad Jain is actively interested in different commercial concerns of the country and is member, Reserve Bank of India. (Calcutta).

Further it is indeed a matter of great pleasure that the New Directorate has secured the active support and co-operation of some of the known public leaders some of whom have already signified their consent to act as Directors of the Local Boards.

Mr. P. D. Khosla, M.A., who joined the Company about a couple of months ago as its General Manager is already known to the Insurance profession as probably the best organizer Indian Insurance has produced and the recent addition of Mr. M. R. Kohli, M.A., as its Manager promises to be a great asset.

With the co-operation, sympathy and the actual association of such selfless contingent of workers the 'Bharat' has already come in the forefront and has created a very healthy atmosphere for the extension of business.

Indian News From Here And There

POONA RIOTS ECHO

Constable's Evidence In Case Against 52 Persons

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, (By Mail.)

Hearing commenced yesterday in the court of Mr. Fernandez, the City Magistrate, of the main case in the Sonia Maruti riots of April last, in which 52 Muslims including Mr. Abdul Sattarkhan, a Municipal councillor, and one Harijan stand charged of offences under sections 147, 148, 149, 352, 323 and 325 of the Indian Penal Code.

Rao Saheb Kurlekar, the police prosecutor who was one of the victims of an attack by Muslim mob near the Tamboli mosque on the riots day conducted the case for the prosecution while the 52 Muslims were defended by Mr. M. M. Karbhari of Thana assisted by Khan Saheb Abdul Karim, Mr. A. A. Khan and Mr. Bashiruddin Ahmed. Mr. Dandavatey appeared on behalf of the Hindu accused.

Admission to the court-room was restricted and the premises were guarded by a small contingent of police about 20 strong.

At the request of the defence counsel Mr. A. Sattar Khan, the Municipal councillor, was allowed a chair to sit upon.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS.

Mr. Karbhari with the permission of the court gave to each of the accused a numbered card so that they may be identified with little difficulty.

Opening the case Rao Saheb Kurlekar stated that the prosecution wished to produce in all 99 witnesses. He then wished to know if the defence counsel had any objection to his (Rao Saheb's) conducting the case since he was one of those attacked during the riots. Mr. Karbhari stated that he had full confidence in the court and had therefore no objection to Rao Saheb Kurlekar conducting the prosecution.

WHAT HAPPENED ON RIOT DAY.

Ramachandra Babaji Mane, police headconstable and complainant in the case, then gave his evidence. Witness related the happenings of 24th April, the day of the riots. He stated that on previous evening, an order of the collector through the D.S.P.'s office had reached the Division Sub-Inspector's office instructing the latter to keep necessary bundobast at the Sonia Maruti temple the next day in the view of the alteration of the playing of music order to allowing of soft music during certain hours in place of ban on all music. Accordingly a posse of 15 lathi-policemen had been kept at the Ganesh Peth Chowkie from the morning of that day. In the Sonia Maruti Chowk itself there was the complainant, two special duty policemen, one traffic duty constable, Mir Gyassuddin, sub-inspector, and a few plain clothes policemen. Continuing witness stated that Hindus had finished the worship of the deity and started Bhajan in accompaniment of 'Tal' and 'Mridang' when two Muslim youths rushed from the Tamboli mosque side crying 'Baja bund Karo" (stop that music). They had been turned back when seven or eight more Muslims who were seated in the adjoining Mogul hotel rushed towards the temple with the same cry. There were about 40 to 50 more Muslims standing near the hotel at that time. They were armed with sticks. At this time a man was sent for the reserve party stationed at the Ganesh Peth Chowki. The complainant and other policemen were keeping back the crowd who was being urged by those standing behind not to budge back. Then came the reserve party and it was followed by a crowd of about 300 Muslims armed with sticks, iron bars and soda water bottles. The sub-inspector told them of the collector's order and asked them to keep quiet. Caring little for this warning the Muslim mob attacked the Hindu Bhajan party by throwing stones, brickbats and soda water bottles. Two stones hit Mr. Gysuddin sub-inspector, who, as a result, fell to the ground and had to be removed. Information had been meanwhile sent to the Faraskhana and police reinforcements from headquarters had arrived, followed by high police officials. It took about two hours to bring the situation under control.

Cross-examined by Ad. Karbhari complainant stated that his two statements were recorded two months after he had given the first information.

At to-day's resumed hearing of the case evidence of Mr. Mir Gyassuddin, the sub-inspector and some more constables was recorded. All of them corroborated the evidence given by the complainant. A slight commotion was created in the court room yesterday when complainant, Mane, while identifying some of the accused picked out one of those Muslims present in the court. Explaining the matter Rao Saheb Kurlekar stated that his name had figured in the investigations of the police but for want of sufficient proof no case had been lodged against him.

RANGA IYER IN KARACHI

Trying For Editorial Chair Of "Sind Observer"?

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer ex-M.L.A. arrived here this morning to try for the editorship of the local "Sind Observer"

During his last visit to Karachi Mr. Ranga Iyer has of late been contributing rather frequently articles to the local Anglo-Indian paper the "Daily Gazette." These articles specially attack the policy of the Congress and appeal to the Sind Hindus to oppose the policy as disclosed in the speeches of Pt. Jawaharlal and rally round the Government to work the reforms which, according to him are a great step towards responsible Government. Mr. Ranga Iyer is also interviewing Sind Governor, Sir Lancelot Graham with whom he came in close touch when the latter was Secretary Legislative Department and Mr. Ranga Iyer, member of the Assembly.

Officials Tour At Expense Of Taxpayer

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

Is Minister justified in making election tour at the expense of the taxpayer? This question is raised among political circles in view of Nawab Mohomed Yusuf's, (Minister of Local Self-Government U.P.) forthcoming visit to Jhansi, where the District Magistrate's name also is mentioned in connection with functions to be held in honour of the Minister. Hope is expressed in influential quarters that the Government of India, if not U. P. Government will prohibit it.

CROPS DRYING IN BARODA

No Rain Except Occasional Showers

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 20.

Latest reports from various parts of state indicate crops drying in all talukas of Baroda, Mehsana and Amreli districts for want of rain, and the paddy crop of Navsari district is also withering. Scarcity of fodder and drinking water appearing in places, where there are no wells.

The State authorities have been asked for detailed report and the Prajamandal workers have begun work of collecting information about the condition of crops. Except occasional showers at few places, there is no change in weather conditions.

JAIN YOUTHS' NEW MOVE

Kapadia's Ex-Communication To Be Defied?

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

It is understood that for the ensuing election of new Bombay Legislative Assembly and Council two candidates will be from Ahmedabad Jain Youth League and the manifesto will be out within this week.

About 150 signatures have already been taken on the draft letter of Ahmedabad Jain Yuvak Sangh, inviting Mr. Parmanand Kapadia for the dinner in opposition to the Jain Sangh's resolution of ex-communication. Mr. Parmanand is expected here on the 26th instant.

The Ahmedabad Jain Sangh's resolution has been accepted, it is reported, at Chansma, Dabhoi, Dhinoj, Cambay, Kalol, Godhra, etc. while the Baroda Jain Yuvak Sangh, the Limbdi Jain Youth League and Mancher Jain Sangh are against it.

HINDUS AND SIKHS IN AFGHANISTAN

U. P. Hindu Mahasabha To Move Govt. Of India

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

With regard to the position, to which Hindus and Sikhs are reduced under the recent order of the Afghan Government concentrating them at a few selected places in Afghanistan, the U. P. Hindu Sabha, it is, understood is moving the Government of India to take necessary steps to protect the trading and other rights of His Majesty's loyal subjects, irrespective of creed, caste and colour in the neighbouring country.

Congress President's U. P. Programme

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

On his return from Bombay Pt. Jawaharlal will attend a meeting of the U. P. Congress Committee on 28 and 29th instant at Lucknow and then go to Cawnpore, where he will address Big Businessmen with the object of removing their misgivings about his Socialist programme. Later he will visit neighbouring villages to address Kisan meetings.

SIR H. CRAIK AT POONA

POONA, August 21.

Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, Government of India recently paid a private visit to the Yerawda Central Prison when he inquired about certain State prisoners lodged there.

The Inspector-General of Prisons showed him round the jail. The insufficiency of open space for State prisoners was brought to the notice of the Home Member.

Certain State prisoners, it is understood, on coming to know of Sir Henry's visit sought personally to represent and bring home their condition of jail life to Home Member.

It may be stated here that of the four Bengali State prisoners put in the Arthur Road jail in July, 1934, Messrs Arun Guha and Satyen Gupta are now in Yerawda jail, while Messrs Manoranjan Gupta and Bhupendra Gupta in Nasik Road jail.—United Press.

TO WARD OFF EPIDEMICS

'Marbat' Deity Worship In Nagpur

NAGPUR (By Mail)

Over 10,000 persons took part to-day in what is known as the Marbat procession which started in the morning from the Itwara Chouk. The Marbat is a Hindu deity supposed to possess powers to ward off epidemics, diseases of children and the nuisance of mosquitoes. The festival is observed in the middle of the rainy season. In the villages a number of mosquitoes and maggots are caught and placed in an earthen pot which is taken to the temple of the Goddess outside the village and placed at her feet. The villagers believe that the ceremony will be followed by the disappearance of cholera and other diseases, which are a common feature of village life as this time of the year.

The procession was formerly led by the Rajah of Nagpur. Even today the "Marbat" is taken to the Royal Palace before being immersed in water.

The procession ended at about 1p.m. near the Jagnath Temple after passing through Itwari, Mahal and Ganja Khet.

GORKY DAY CELEBRATED

Under the auspices of Bharateeya Sahitya Mandal Gorky-Day was observed here yesterday at the Rajaram Library Hall, under the presidentship of Prof. N. K. Behere.

Mr. D. L. Jayawant narrated some important incidents in the life of Maxim Gorky. Mr. P. Y. Deshpande dealt about the influence of Marxism and explained why Gorky of all the modern authors was so much honoured throughout the world.

The meeting was then addressed by Prof. D. K. Gaud, City College, Mr. Nisarali and Mr. P. D. Marathe. In summing up, the president dealt with the "the peculiar petty, bourgeois characteristics of the modern Marathi literature" and hoped that the outlook of the Indian authors would be soon changed, as the workers and peasants were becoming prominent in the political and social struggles.

Public Notices.

(A Copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies Bombay.)

The Subscription List will be opened at 12 Noon (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 25TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1936 and will be closed at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1936.

The Premier Construction Co., Limited.

CAPITAL

75,000	Ordinary Shares of Rs. 30 each	Rs. 22,50,000
35,000	Promoters' Shares of Rs. 3-12-0 each	Rs. 1,31,250
10,000	Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each (carrying a cumulative preferential dividend at 6½ per cent per annum and ranking in a winding up both as regards capital and dividend in priority to the other shares)	Rs. 10,00,000
15,000	New Second Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each (out of which 5000 Shares are now offered to the Public)	Rs. 15,00,000
		Rs. 48,81,250

SUBSCRIBED & PAID-UP CAPITAL.

65,351	Ordinary Shares of Rs. 30 each	Rs. 19,60,530
35,000	Promoters' Shares of Rs. 3-12-0 each	Rs. 1,31,250
10,000	Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each	Rs. 10,00,000
		Rs. 30,91,780

Present Issue of 15,000 Cumulative Second Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each bearing Interest at 6 1/4 per cent per annum.

Out of the above 15000 Second Preference Shares, 5000 Second Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each are offered for public subscription as follows:—

Rs. 20 per share payable on application, Rs. 20 per share payable on allotment and the balance by calls not exceeding Rs. 20 per share. The first call made payable at least one month after the date of allotment, each succeeding call made payable at intervals of not less than one month from the date fixed for payment of the preceding call.

DIRECTORS.

Sir LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
WALCHAND HIRACHAND, Esq., Managing Director.
MADHAVJI DAMODHAR THACKERSEY, Esq.,
RATANCHAND HIRACHAND, Esq.,
GULABCHAND HIRACHAND, Esq.,

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. K. S. AIYAR & Co. East & West Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY

Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

1. This Company was incorporated on the 6th day of July 1920 with the name of The Tata Construction Company Limited and became entitled to carry on business as from the 16th day of August, 1920.

2. The holders of the present issue of 15,000 Second Preference Shares will be entitled to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 6¼ per cent per annum on the capital for the time being paid up on such shares and shall rank in a winding up or otherwise both as regards capital and dividend (upto the commencement of the winding up whether earned declared or not) next after the existing 10,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and in priority to the Ordinary Shares and Promoters Shares for the time being in the capital of the Company but shall not be entitled to any further rights to participate in profits or surplus assets PROVIDED HOWEVER that no further Second Preference Shares ranking pari passu with the said 15,000 Second Preference Shares shall be issued without the sanction of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Second Preference Shareholders.

3. Out of the aforesaid 15,000 Second Preference Shares 5,000 Second Preference Shares are hereby offered for public subscription.

4. The Company has in February, 1935, issued and allotted 10,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each bearing cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 6¼ per cent per annum and the whole of the said issue has been fully paid up.

5. No shares or debentures are issued or agreed to be issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash within the last two preceding years.

6. The minimum subscription provided by the Articles before the Directors might proceed to allotment was originally fixed at 10,000 shares of the nominal amount of Rs. 10 lacs. This provision was duly complied with before the first allotment of shares to the public in the year 1920.

7. By the Articles of Association, the Company may pay a commission to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares in the Company at a rate which shall not exceed 5 per cent on the shares in each subscribed or to be subscribed.

8. The Company has paid to Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee & Sons the present Underwriters the sum of Rs. 30,000 as under-writing commission at the rate of 3 per cent on the said 10,000 Preference Shares issued and allotted in February and March 1935.

9. The whole of the present issue has been underwritten and the Company has agreed to pay an underwriting commission at 3 per cent on the whole of the said 15,000 Second Preference Shares i.e. the sum of Rs. 45,000 to Messrs. Choonilal Devkaran Nanjee and Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee carrying on business under the name and style of MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS in terms of a contract dated the 15th day of August 1936 entered into between the Company of the one part and the said persons of the other part. The said contract Provides that in the event of war being declared by or against Great Britain or India or if Great Britain or India are engaged in any war or war-like operation the said Underwriters shall be entitled at their option to be exercised as therein mentioned to terminate this underwriting agreement. On such termination the Underwriters are not entitled to any commission whatsoever notwithstanding any shares of the present issue of Second Preference Shares be subscribed and shall also pay to the Company as and by way of compensation for such termination as aforesaid the sum of Rs. 25,000. A copy of the said Agreement may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during office hours.

10. On the 5,000 Second Preference Shares hereby offered for public subscription, the Underwriters will pay out of the three per cent commission payable to them annas 8 per share on those share applications which will be received through certified brokers.

11. In addition to the Underwriting Agreement referred to in Clause 9 aforesaid, copies of the following contracts may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours.

(1) The Underwriting Agreement dated the 30th day of January 1935 between the Company and Devkaran Nanjee & Sons for payment of underwriting commission on the previous issue of 10,000 Preference Shares.
(2) Agreement dated the 9th day of June 1936 between the Company and Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Managing Director of the Company altering the remuneration to be paid to the said Managing Director.

12 The Articles of Association provide that every shareholder (whether Preference, Second Preference, Ordinary or holder of Promoters' share) shall be entitled to one vote on a show of hands and to one vote in respect of every share held by him on a poll at any meeting at which he shall be present provided he has been duly registered two months previous to such meeting and is not disqualified from voting on the ground that:—
(a) any moneys due from him to the Company in respect of any share remains unpaid, or
(b) He has not complied with the provisions of Article 27 of the Articles of Association which provide that no shareholder who shall change his name or address or being a female shall marry shall be entitled to vote until notice of the change of name or address or of such marriage has been given to the Company.

13. The Directors have thought it desirable to have larger capital at their disposal in view of the increasing activities of the Company and its subsidiaries and hence the issue of the new Preference Shares.

14. Application will be made to the Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association Bombay, in due course for a quotation for the shares.

15. Application for shares should be addressed to the Directors of the Company and should be made upon the form to be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company and sent to the Directors of the Company and must be accompanied by a remittance of the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments. Failure to pay any sum payable on allotment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

16. The shares when issued will be subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, a copy of which can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1936.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
WALCHAND HIRACHAND,
MADHAVJI DAMODHAR THACKERSEY,
GULABCHAND HIRACHAND,
RATANCHAND HIRACHAND.

Selections For To-day's Races

Diamond Shower Favoured In Criterion Handicap

(BY "SENEX")

The following are the selections for the First Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held to-day:—

1st Race.—
GOLDEN CROWN .. 1
INGEL TARA 2
FIRPO 3

2nd Race.—
COLUMBIAN .. 1
TRUE MAN 2
HONEY BOY 3

3rd Race.—
SWEET BRIAR 1
DONNA ROSSA 2
BALLYNEIL 3

4th Race.—
JAI BHAWANI II 1
ORKHAN 2
BACHELOR BOY 3

5th Race.—
KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE .. 1
HAVANA II 2
SHELL OUT 3

6th Race.—
DIAMOND SHOWER .. 1
ZUYDER ZEE 2
BAY MONK 3

FAIR WEATHER AT POONA

POONA, Aug. 21

The Secretary of the Royal Western India Turf Club wires as follows:—

"Fair weather, going good."

7th Race.—
STAFF OFFICER 2
CARTOON .. 1
THERMOMETER 3

8th Race.—
PRATAP SINHA 1
CYBO 2
DIAGONAL 3

Daily Double

SWEET BRIAR and DIAMOND SHOWER

Daily Treble

KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE, CARTOON and PRATAP SINHA

Holders' Impressive Display

DELHI YOUNGMEN ELIMINATED FROM ROVERS CUP TOURNAMENT

The King's Regiment from Multan, the holders of the Rover's Cup, gave an improved display when they defeated the Delhi Young Men, on Friday evening by 3 goals to nil. The game was not a thrilling one, as it was more or less, a one-sided affair, and had it not been for fine defensive work of Basharat and the magnificent goal-keeping of Yunus, the King's would have won by a much bigger margin.

The game started rather tamely and for the first 10 minutes neither side held any territorial advantage. The game being confined to mid-field, and both the goal-keepers not being tested at all. Then in the thirteenth minute of the game a heavy downpour rendered the ground on the heavier side and unfortunately handicapped the Young Men considerably, as with the exception of three players, the Young Men were playing bare-footed.

KINGS SCORE.

On the other hand, the Kings found the condition suitable to them and thereafter played better than before. The first thrill of the game was noticed, when Yunus saved in brilliant style a terrific shot from Shaw. After this the Kings were entirely on the offensive for the rest of this period. Indulging in shot-passing found them unsuccessful, thereupon changing their tactics saw Quinn score their first point, from a 40 yards range, just two minutes before the interval.

After the resumption the Kings were attacking for the best part of thirty minutes, and during this period they scored twice again Hughes being responsible for both the points.

The Young Men were now seen to be wearing boots with the exception of Amir Ali. The boots, however, proved to be of little or no use, for during the whole of this period, the Young Men entered the opponents' area only twice.

YUNUS SHINES.

With the Kings doing most of the attacking, the Young Men's goal underwent narrow escapes. Yunus, although beaten twice during this period, was the outstanding player on the field, for it was his magnificent goal-keeping that was mainly responsible for the score being checked. Time and again the opposing forwards tested him and almost every time he came out the best. He was always busy handling with the ball until the end, and was relieved of the pressure when the final whistle blew, the Kings finally winning by three goals to nil.

RESULT.

KING'S REGIMENT ..... 3 goals.
DELHI YOUNG MEN ..... Nil.

TEAMS.

KING'S REGIMENT:—Cartlidge; Higginbottom and Thompson; Marles, Quinn and Howard; Shaw, Melia, Jackson, Hughes and Moore.

DELHI YOUNG MEN:—Yunus; Basharat and Fayyaz; Mohd. Bashir, Anwar and Hamid; R. D. Bhurke, Anwar Hosain, Amir Ali, K. Khan and F. Khan.

REFEREE:—Hudson.

To-day's Match

Mohomedan Sporting v. Indian Football League, Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

Leslie Running Cup

In the Leslie Running Cup, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry beat the Royal Warwickshire Regiment by 8 points to 7. Waton of the latter finished first. Time: 13-2|5secs.

WHO CAN FORGET

Sweet songs and marvellous acting of

SHANTA APTE,

The sweet as she presented them in "Amritmanthan" which broke "52 weeks'" record then . . . .

SEE AND HEAR HER going more glorious and glamorous

in

AMAR JYOTI

— Immortal Flame — Prabhat's and India's 1st Sea-Romance

Directed by:— V. SHANTARAM

with Durga Khote, Shanta Apte, Chandramohan, B. Nandrekar in supporting cast

Now drawing packed houses in 8th triumphant week

AT

KRISHNA

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun., and holidays.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE TOURNAMENT

Goans United Earn Two Valuable Points

Playing in the mid week fixture the Khatau Sports suffered yet another defeat from the Goans United by 3 goals to nil in their final engagement of the League. They have just managed to finish second from the bottom. The Matunga United being the Wooden Spoonist.

Immediately with the kick off the Goans took an upperhand and dominated the game throughout. Before Mickie could notch the first goal Michael, the Khatau Custodian, effected several good saves. Micke was also responsible for the second goal before the lemon time. The Khataus' however were on their attack but Rao being in a good position kicked wide. After the ends were exchanged only one more goal was scored by Pinto. During this half Khatau defended gallantly and on the attack Goswami threw away a heaven gift opening. The final whistle saw no more additions to the score and the Goans who had the better of the adverse field condition left the field deserved winners.

RESULT:

Goans United ..... 3 goals.
Khatau Sports ..... nil.

TEAMS

Goans United—Paul; Alvares and Carle; Philip, Dias, and Napolean; Pinto, Mickie, Fernandes, Martin and Vaz.

Khatau Sports—Michael, Chandrasekher and E. D'Mello; V. De'Mello, Adam and Goswamy. Dutt, Miranda, Rao, Gabriel and Shankarappa.

Referee—Mr. P. A. Lewis.

INDIA AT THE OLYMPIA

Hockey Team's Triumphs

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BERLIN, Aug. 9.

Interest about India at the Olympia is greatly concentrated in the hockey team. In the week that has ended, India has played and won three matches: against Hungary 4: 0; against the United States 7: 0; and against Japan 9: 0. The first of these was attended by about 5,000 spectators. The score at this is not well representative of India's strength and skill in the game, as the Indian team took the match obviously somewhat easily and as some papers here write, played only at "halber kraft" (half strength). Nearly 20,000 were present at the match between India and the United States. The first goal was scored at the end of 27 minutes. The Indian team then put up a brilliant show and scored despite keen resistance in quick succession. Dhyan Chand, Roop Singh, Jafar and Cullen specially distinguished themselves. The final goal was an excellent piece of work by Dhyan Chand after cleverly dodging several players. The alertness and accuracy of the Indian team constantly evoked great applause. The match between Japan and India was witnessed by some 16,000. Japanese players were able to offer strong resistance only for quarter of an hour, after which, Indians asserted their technical excellence and easily maintained an upperhand. The German team is regarded as a serious rival to India.

The Indian dancing group "Menaka and Gauri Sankar" won the 1st prize in an international dancing competition. They got also the first prize for individual best performance.

India has remained comparatively much in the background in various other items.

LISTER SCORES 104 NOT OUT FOR LANCS.

LONDON, August 20.

The following are the closing scores in County cricket:—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE Versus LEICESTERSHIRE: Notts 223 (Geary 5 for 71) and 33 for no loss.

Leicester 175 (Packe 72, Butler 4 for 45)

MIDDLESEX Versus LANCASHIRE: Lancs 396 for seven declared (Iddon 51, Lister 104, not out). Middlesex 129 (Parkinson 5 for 35) and followed on 109 for two.

SUSSEX Versus DERBYSHIRE: Derby 228 and 41 for 2. Sussex 316 (Cook 53, H. Parks 75, Jas Langridge 126 Copson 6 for 87.)

SOMERSET Versus ESSEX: Somerset 132 and 48 for 2. Essex 378 (Nichols 57, Farnes 97, Wade 57.)—Reuter.

Amalgamation Report Contradicted

The General Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union (Regd.) has issued the following statement:—

My attention has been drawn to a press report stating: "It is extremely likely that an amalgamation will be effected between the two unions of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, "Viz. the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Employee's Union (Lower Parel) and Red-Flag B. B. and C. I. Union at Dadar in the near future." All I can say is that this statement is unauthorised and misleading.

CHOLERA TAKES HEAVY TOLL

Presidency Registers Rise In Epidemic And Sholapur Is Worst Sufferer

The following is the report of the health condi- issued by the Director of information the Bombay Presidency for the week ending August 15.

CHOLERA

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 761 attacks and 307 deaths against 590 attacks and 230 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district reported 221 attacks and 91 deaths against 128-43 in the previous week; Satara 126-43 against 98-40; Poona 94-31 against 93-32; Dharwar 58-53 against 108-41; Ahmednagar 80-25 against 69-35; East Khandesh 69-24 against 15-7; Nasik 56-27 against 55-17; Belgaum 23-10 against 14-6; West Khandesh 5-2 against 6-5 and Ratnagiri 2-1 against 3-3.

This week records a rise in attacks and deaths from cholera. The rise is most noticeable in Sholapur District where it is due to spreading of infection in Barsi, Madha and Malsiras Talukas. In East Khandesh the infection was introduced late and the persent rise is due to its spread to 20 villages. Satara and Ahemednagar districts also show an increase; Dharwar is the only district which shows a further decline in this week. The situation in Poona, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and West Khandesh districts is stationary. There were no reports from the remaining districts of the Presidency. The fourteen Medical Officers appointed by Government and those appointed by District Local Boards are working on cholera duty in the affected districts.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 23,328 bringing the total since January 1st to 236.-148.

PLAGUE

Six attacks and 3 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 1-1 in the previous week. Belgaum District had 5 attacks and 3 deaths against nil and Dharwar 1 attack only against nil.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Eight attacks and 9 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 5 attacks and 3 deaths in the previous week Ahmedabad town reported 1 attack and 1 death: Viramgaon 1-1: Dholka and Bombay City 5-6.

RESISTANCE TO RETRENCHMENT

To-morrow's Demonstration: T. U. C. Secretary's Appeal

Shimati Maniben Kara, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress writes:—

The United Front Committee of all the important labour organisations has decided to have a huge demonstration of workers against retrenchment, wage cut and the condition of labour among the railway workers to-morrow (Sunday).

Since 1931 nearly two lakhs of railway workers have been thrown out of work their wages have been brought under a new revised scale and all the privileges that the workers enjoyed before have been withdrawn.

At this critical time it is very necessary that all Labour organisations in the country should join hands with the railway workers and give them all possible help and co-operation in their struggle to resist this onslaught.

I would request all interested, in the cause of the working class movement to join this demonstration and render all possible help to make this demostration a success.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL

Appeal For Fund Of 4 Lakhs To Celebrate Silver Jubilee

An appeal to the Parsee public for assistance to the B. D. Petit, Parsee General Hospital, Bombay on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee has been issued over the signatures of Jehangir B. Petit, President; Temulji B. Nariman Vice-President; Rustom K. R. Cama, Hony. Treasurer and Dadiba N. Saher, Hony. Secretary.

The Hospital is now in the 25th year of its existence and will celebrate its Silver Jubilee on the 1st of April 1937. The Committee of Management has decided to make this appeal to the Parsee Community to commemorate the occasion by subscribing to a Special Jubilee-Fund which has been started for the purpose, thus giving it the assistance, of which it is so badly in need.

All that is now urgently required, is the supply of further funds to enable it to be permanently placed on a sound and firm roundation.

29 LACS SPENT IN 25 YEARS

From its inception up to the 31st December 1935, it has treated in all 22, 286 patients, on whom over Rs. 29 lacs have been spent, resulting in round figures in a total net deficit of roughly 3 lacs without depreciation or about Rs. 6 lacs, including depreciation, which, although provided for in the accounts could not unfortunately be set apart in hard-cash and invested in securities. The loss thus incurred, has proportionately reduced the fund, built up out of the rents received from the Government for the acquisition and occupation during the war of our entire premises as a Military Hospital.

Even at present, the Hospital is roughly incurring an annual loss of about Rs. 14250 or nearly Rs. 1,200 a month, based on the average of the last 5 years.

The Committee sincerely trusts that after 25 years' uninterrupted service to the Community at such a heavy sacrifice, all sections thereof will generously enable it to collect a sum of roughly Rs. 4 lacs, to commemorate this auspicious occasion of its Silver Jubilee.

"RAINY AFTERNOON"

(Continued from Page 9.)

and fires Lederer in rapid-fire succession; the inimitable Erik Rhodes as the Italian Count Donstelli, Miss Lupino's excitable fiance, Joseph Cawthorn as her newspaper-publisher father; Donald Meek as the judge and many others. Another interesting feature of the film is the introduction of the lovely countess Lieve de Maigret who scores a decided hit. Stephen Morehouse Avery wrote the screenplay and Rowland V. Lee handled the megaphone and both turned in swell jobs. The sons, "One Rainy Afternoon" and "Secret Rendezvous", are catchy singable hits and you'll be hearing a lot of them. All in all, if "One Rainy Afternoon" is a sample of what we can expect from Pickford-Laswy Productions, you are promised a season of rare cinematic delights. The film is released through United Artists.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

10-30 Iqbal Putli Ghazals and Thumri.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kcs. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kcs.

p.m.
12-36 SB A Studio programme by T.E. Bevan & Co., Ltd. ("Columbia" recording).
Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 Talk (Bengali) "Conquest of Man, No. 2" by Priti Gupta.
2-6 Musical Selections.
2-36 Talks (Bengali) "Cookery Recipes," "Begum Rokeya" and "Things that Interest Us" by Bella Haider.
5-36 Violin Recital by Ram Chandra Mohanta.
5-46 Light Classical Song by Dhirendra Nath Chatterjee.
6-6 Talk (Bengali) "Preservation of Wild Life" by Babu Nalini Mohan Dutta.
6-26 Instrumental Music by the Calcutta Orchestra.
6-36 A Classical programme. Manju Shahib—Kheyal and Thumri.
6-56 Khem Chandra Prokash—Kheyal.
7-16 Jnanendra Prosad Goswamy—Kheyal.
7-36 Sunil Bose—Thungri.
7-51 SB News in English.
p.m.
8-6 SB Tagore's Songs by Haripada Chatterjee.
8-21 SB Talk (Bengali): "Raga Demonstration — Todi Class" by Suresh Chandra Chakravarty.
8-36 Seetar Solo by Jitendra Mohan Sen Gupta.
8-51 SB General News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (in Bengali).
9-6 SB. *An Orchestral and Vocal Concert from the Studio. Alternatively, if reception satisfactory An Empire Programme Relayed from Daventry.
9-36 SB Dance Music. Relayed from "Prince's" Restaurant.
10-6 SB 2nd News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (in English).
10-21 SB Dance Music from "Prince's".
*Gramophone records.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 b).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben, Donald Thorne. At the Organ of the Granada, Tooting.
8-0 p.m. "In Accordance with Regulations". A farce in four scenes, by W. J. Baumgartner. Production by John Pudney.
8-30 p.m. Musical Comedy Selections.
8-45 p.m. The Gershom Parkington Quintet. Mervyn Saunders. (Tenor). Quint: Selection. The Count of Luxembourg (Lehar). Mervyn Saunders; Shine thro' my Dreams (Glamorous Night) (Novello). English Maids (Monsieur Beaucaire) Messanger There Lived a Snail; The Little Clock (Mervyn Saunders) (M.S). Quintet: In the Willow Shade (Montague Phillips).
9-15 p.m. A commentary, On the Fifteenth Inernational Ulster Grand Prix Motor Cycle Race Run over the Clady Circuit, County Antrim, Northern Ireland.
9-45 p.m. The News and Announcements.
10-5 p.m. Camp Fire on the Karroo.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kcs.

p.m.
1-0 Available Market rates. Jules Craen and his Quintet. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.
2-0 Sundrabai in Light Music with Sarangi Harmonium and Tabla.
3-0 The V.U.B. Indian Orchestra in light tunes.
3-30 Gazals and Qawalis M. M. Hashim.
5-40 Rovers Cup Football. Relay of the match between Mohomedan Sporting and the Indian Football League, from the Cooperage Football ground.
6-50 Gujerati songs by Master Jagganath of Surat.
7-15 Hari-Katha (in Hindi) by Pt. Shivlal Kathawachak.
7-45 Classical music. Shrimatibai Narvekar with Sarangi, harmonium and Tabla.
8-0 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 Light music. Shrimatibai Narvekar.
9-30 News in English.
9-45 Talk (English): "The Week's Sport" by Frank Tarrant.
10-0 A Studio Concert. Eileen Sullivan Soprano; George Mayers Bass-Baritone and Terence Chapman Crooner.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kcs.

a.m.
8-0 Naat by Afzal Husain of Nagina.
8-10 A.I.R. Orchestra Shiv Mat Bhairavin.
8-16 Mohammad Shafi Thumri Jaunpuri.
8-24 Iqbal Putli of Meerut Khayal Bhairavin. "Duniya ka gorakh dhanda." Bhajan. "Is shan se Hazrat ke rauze peh charha, dali; Kaliyon ke bana gajre phulon ki bana dali" (Naat Akbar).
8-40 Haidar Husain Sitar—Bilas Khani.
8-45 Talk (Hindustani) "Village Schools and Rural Uplift" by Bashir Ahmad Siddiqi.
9-0 A.I.R. Orchestra Desi.
9-5 Mohammad Shafi "Gham-i-ashiqi hai fughan ku-ba-ku hai" (Khamsa-i-Jigar).
9-15 Iqbal Putli of Meerut "Ki agar tu ne mire qatl ki tadbir le a; Sar yeh hazir hai mira shauq se shamshir le a" (Zafar).
9-20 Afzal Husain Thumri Asawri.
9-30 Mohammad Shafi "Mashghala hijr men kuchh to dil-i-nashad rahe; Nala thamta hua rukti hui faryad rahe" (Jigar).
9-40 Afzal Husain "Arman fart-i-zabt se purjosh ho gae; Akhir yeh fitne mahshar-i-khamosh ho gae" (Hafeez).
9-48 Duet: "Bitter-sweet." "Neer Bharan kaise jaun sakhi ri" by Iqbal Putli and Gulzar Bai.
p.m.
1-0 "Film Hits" a recorded programme.
5-30 A.I.R. Orchestra Handol.
5-36 Mohammad Shafi Thumri Pilu.
5-45 Afzal Husain "Jigar khun kiya chashm nam kar gaya; Gaya dl so ham par sitam kar gaya".
5-55 Malang Khan Sur Bahar—Rewa.
6-0 Iqbal Putli of Meerut Khayal Bindrabani. "Kabhi neki bhi uske ji men gar a jae hai mujh se; Jafaen yad kar ke apni sharma jae hai mujh se" (Ghalib). "Shyam re mori" Dadra.
6-15 Ghulam Sabir Sarangi—Basant.
6-20 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
6-30 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
6-40 Mohammad Shafi "Kuchh karo fikr mujh diwane ki; Dhum hai phir bahar ane ki" (Mir Taqi).
6-50 Afzal Husain Thumri Purbi.
7-0 Iqbal Putli of Meerut "Ghamon ke zor jan-i-zar se puchh Maraz ki sakhtiyan bimar se puchh." (Majruh).
"Garjan barsen" (Malhar).
"Jhajkat maskat chalat" Thumri.
7-15 Who is singing? (Each verse will be sung by different artist). "Dil hi to hai na sang-o-khisht, dard se bhar na ae kiun" (Ghalib).
7-30 "For Villagers Only"
8-30 Talk (Hindustani): "A day at the Qala-i-Mualla" by Mr. Asaf Ali.
8-45 Song from Said-i-Hawas: (Hamlet)—Part III.
9-15 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
9-45 Talk (English): "Charles Doughty" Lt.-Col. H. W. Wagstaff, R.E.
10-0 Faree (Hindustani): "Tan-Tan-Tan" by A. I. R. Artists.

(Continued in Col 5)

USE

Durex

THE SAFEST SANITARY RUBBER SACK

FOR

BIRTH CONTROL

and Prevention of Venereal Diseases made from Liquid Latex in one of the Largest Factory in England.

SOLD IN PACKETS OF THREE

At Every Chemist and Stores.

ROXY CINEMA

DAILY 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

A moving tale of a 'Harijan' girl which is daily attracting thousands, including many of those who do not usually see Indian films.

AchhutKanya

BOMBAY TALKIES' PICTURE

Produced by:— HIMANSU RAI
Directed by:— FRANZ OSTEN
Story by:— NIRANJAN PAL

Starring:— DEVIKA RANI ASHOK KUMAR

MUSIC DANCES ROMANCE THRILLS

6TH GLORIOUS WEEK

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Adhik Bhadarva Sud 5, 1992
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 4, 1355.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 21, 1305
Hightide: 2-34; 14-22
Lowtide: 8-07; 24-34
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 7h. 3m.

S. S. 'Naldera' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

All-India Congress Committee, Congress House, 2 p.m.

Sunday, August 23.

All-India Congress Committee, Congress House, 2 p.m

Monday, August 24.

Public meeting to inaugurate Branch of Civil Liberties' Union, Blavatsky Hall, Pundit Jawaharlal to preside. Journaliste' Luncheon to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at Mongini's 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S. S. "Pree Haves" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. Sunday the 23rd instant.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood, there will be a public programme of vocal music by Prof. V. V. Gadgil in the Brotherhood Hall to-day (Saturday) at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.)

KANARA G. S. B. SANGH

Under the auspices of the above Sangh, there will be a programme of vocal music at the Sangh's Hall (Save House, near Majestic Cinema, Girgaum) at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

There will be a performance of Deepa Bhajan by Sjt. Sreenivasa Iyengar Swamigal of Srivilliputhur to-day (Saturday) at the Samaj Hall.

PARRA UNION.

The parra annual social gathering will be held to-day (Saturday) in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Dabul at 9 p.m.

BAGINI SAMAJ

Mr. Manilal Balabhai Nanavati will speak on his experience in Japan and its cottage Industries to women to-day Saturday at Bhagini Samaj (Dr Purandare's old Hospital, Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Stoker" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day to-morrow at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"One Rainy Afternoon" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Alice Adams" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Singing Kid" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Desire" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Hari Bhakti" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Parbhuka-Pyara" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Videohi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—Saed-e-Havas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Holy Crime" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow 2-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—Daily Change of Programme Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Mr. P. S. G. Krishna Iyer will deliver a lecture on "Unemployment Problem" at the South Indian Association Premises, Sukh Nivas, Matunga, G.I.P. at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday)

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, a debate will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jamiat's Hall, when Mr. F M. Baig will propose "There is a possibility of the Harijans accepting Islam" Mr. Yusuf Fozan will preside.

3 ARTS FAREWELL TO ATYA BEGUM

3 Arts Farewell Luncheon will be held on Sunday 30th instant at one o'clock at Greens in honour of Atiya Begum. Those desirous of attending may book at Greens. All are welcome.

Capitol TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

EVERYBODY Will Adore Her!

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Greater than "MORNING GLORY" which won HEPBURN the ACADEMY AWARD!

TRADE UNION UNITY TALKS

Informal Meeting To-morrow At Servants Of India Society Hall

Shrimati Maniben Kara, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress writes:—

After the meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, some members of the Unity Committee appointed by the Trade Union Congress met Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to carry on further negotiations regarding unity between the two organisations.

As a result of this discussion, an informal meeting has been arranged between the representatives of the two organisations on Sunday the 23rd at 9 p.m. in the Servants of India Society Hall to discuss the possibility of immediate structural unity on the basis of Mr. V. V. Giri's proposals.

The Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress, at its meeting held in May had accepted one of the two proposals put up by the N.F.T.U. and in pursuance of this resolution, the T.U.C. leaders are making strenuous efforts to achieve unity between the two organisations.

It is hoped that as a result of this meeting, final structural unity will be achieved and the differences in the labour ranks will be once for all closed up in the interest of working class movement.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, there will be a Public Lecture in English on the "Teachings from Mahabharata and Bhagwatgita" by Master Nagarajan of Mysore, a boy prodigy 14 years of age, to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. at the Laxmi Nagar Society Hall, 10th Road, Khar."

HINDI BHASHI NAVYUVAK MANDAL

A general meeting of the above Mandal was held on Thusday, under the presidentship of Sjt. Pt. Mahadev Prasad Sharma. A resolution was passed to establish a Free Library and Sevadal at the Mandal's office.

CALL TO BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

All the members of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present at the Congress House at exactly 1 p.m. on Saturday (to-day) to be in charge of the arrangements during the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. Volunteers are asked to be in their uniforms. There should be absolutely no delay.

DADABHOY NOWROJI BIRTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

There will be a public meeting at the Sir C. J. Hall on Friday (4th September) at 5-30 p.m. in celebration of the above Anniversary. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside, and Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M. Venkatasaran will deliver speeches suitable to the occasion.

ACHPAL INDIAN MUSIC CLASS

The opening ceremony will be performed by Atiya Begum Sahiba on Sunday 23rd instant at 5 p.m. at the new premises Chhtriwala Building Mount Road, Mazagon. Khansaheb Bunyad Husain the Founder, and Principal of the school will demonstrate classical songs on the "Been" and "Sarode". Those desirous of hearing fine Indian music are cordially invited to attend the inauguration of the class.

RECEPTION TO BEGUM OF JANJIRA AND ATIYA BEGUM

A grand farewell reception by friends and admirers will be held on Wednesday 26th instant at 5 p.m. At Mrs. Syed-al-Edroos's residence Harvey Road, Chowpaty, in honour of H. H. the Nawab Begum Saheba of Janjira and Atiya Begum Saheba. Mrs. Lalita Venkatram, the beautiful exponent, will perform on the Sarasvati Veena and sing., amongst many other items.

ARRIVAL OF S. S. PRESIDENT HAYES.

Dollar Steamship Lines S. S. President Hayes, Voy. 44. will arrive here on the 22nd instant at 10-0 a.m. and will land passengers at No. 16 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Monday the 24th instant at 10-30 a.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Passengers must be present for Medical Inspection at 9-45 a.m.

MANAGING AGENCY, AN ANACHRONISM

Mr. Manu Subedar Pleads For Support To Indian Companies Act Amendment Bill

The evils of the managing agency system, the need for passing the Indian Companies' Act Amendment Bill and the direction in which improvements were effected were pointed out by Professor S. R. Davar on Friday.

AN ANACHRONISM.

Mr. Manu Subedar presided over the meeting held at Blavatsky Lodge under the auspices of the Commerce Graduates' Association.

The managing agency system was an anachronism.

Mr. Subedar said that the future of Indian industries was at stake. The supporters of the Bill were anxious to see that industries were run on an economic basis so as to enable them to compete with other countries.

Professor Davar, in the course of his lecture said:

MANAGING AGENCIES.

The most important and controversial subject is the position of managing agencies in India. This peculiar form of management has unfortunately obtained a firm hold on our industries in various departments with the result that we have got into that frame of mind which makes us believe that companies can only be brought into existence through their help. The fact that joint stock companies in every branch of industrial and commercial activity are being floated all over the world and run most satisfactorily without being hampered by a managing agency organisation is conveniently got over by the managing agents and those who make money under managing agents with the argument that Indian conditions differ.

DRAWBACKS.

The drawbacks of this system, summarised, are (1) that the terms of agreement made by these agents are more or less of inordinate length such as 50 years and thereafter until they choose to retire, (2) that these agreements go from generation to generation or through assignment without investors or shareholders, whose money is put in having any voice in the matter, (3) that these agreements provide for exhorbitant remuneration by way of commission on sales, purchases, office allowance, extra payments, office expenses, etc. (4) they even enter into contracts with the company for the purchase and sale of raw commodities such as cotton, machinery, etc., where the interests of the buyer and the seller are in strong conflict and naturally when they are sellers to the company, they cannot possibly protect the interests of the company for whom they also act as buyers. Thus what is required if the managing agency is at all to be maintained is to cut down the period of agreements of present agencies. I should suggest that all managing agencies running at present and which have already enjoyed a period of 10 years should be terminated by the Act after the expiry of five years from the passing of the Act. In case of newly formed companies, if the agencies are to be allowed, they should not be permitted to enter into agency agreements for a period longer than 12 years.

"AMUSING PLEA."

It is argued that termination of the present agency agreements is interfering with what our managing agents call "the sanctity of their contracts." There cannot be any sanctity in connection with the abnormally one-sided contracts which are made by managing agents at the time a company is incorporated and in which the shareholders never were consulted and which was confirmed by the dummy directors of their own selection.

EXTRAVAGANT EMOLUMENTS.

Contracts of the type which are entered into by managing agents prevent the growth of the industries in this country. It is against public policy to allow the promoters who are managing agents to get extravagant emoluments on one excuse or other from the companies and thereby preventing the growth of joint stock companies in this country.

The Companies' Act Amendment Bill provides that there shall not be any managing agency in connection with future banking companies formed after the commencement of the new Act. This is no doubt satisfactory as far as it goes but if managing agencies are undesirable in the case of banking companies, there is no reason why the existing managing agencies working the banks should be allowed to continue. They should also terminate within such reasonable time as the legislature may think just and fair for all concerned. The other enterprise to which the managing agency system has no claim to apply is our Insurance companies.

The new insurance legislation is also directed with the intention of protecting our insurance companies against the competition of foreign companies. If this protection is to be given to them at all the company should see that the citizen gets the benefit and that this does not, on the contrary, go to fill the pockets of managing agencies working such companies.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

The formation of subsidiary companies by which a large company forms a small company out of its reserve fund or capital through the purchase of more than 50 per cent. of the value of shares in the subsidiary company is of recent growth. There are lots of manipulations made in connection with the working of these subsidiary companies. The subsidiaries have also come to India and we find that both on the Western and the Eastern side of the country these subsidiaries are being manipulated in one form or other.

Mr. Manu Subedar said that since 1913 when the Indian Companies' Act came into force, many evils had been discovered. When a company was liquidated, people in other countries got eight or four annas in a rupee; but absolutely nothing in India.

Critics of the managing agency system were to-day charged with imperilling business. Advocates of managing agency system were creating a smoke-screen to frighten patriotic men in the legislature and prevent legislation by saying that business would come to a standstill if the managing agency system were abolished.

"PREPOSTEROUS" CONTRACTS.

Mr. Subedar pointed out how preposterous were the long-term contracts asked for by the managing agents, in the present situation, in the country, and the stupidity of the hereditary policy.

The supporters of the bill wanted to see that Indian industries were run on an economic basis so as to enable them to compete with other countries. "We who feel that the future of our country is at stake have drawn upon ourselves the anger of business-gods in India. The managing agency does not exist anywhere in the world." The speaker understood that "lakhs of rupees" were being spent in trying to prevent the Bill from being passed in the Legislature. And for all that the Bill did not go far enough.

BEWARE OF COMMUNISM.

Mr. Subedar uttered a note of warning. "Accept this reform," he said, "and allow the organisation of business in the country to be purified so as to attract more capital and increase the scope and meet the competition of the world." If this was not done, as it ought to be in public interest, "you are then preparing for the much stronger forces who will want the whole of what you have got,—the forces of socialism and Communism." They had the choice of moderate reform. If they postponed it or evaded it, the menace was round the door. One of the days, the forces would throw them over.

If the measure was sought to be diluted and made ineffective, the advocates of the reform would agitate for further reform. In any case, they would have to agitate. For the "subversive forces would upset everything that came in the way."

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Great activities prevail in the suburbs and nearly every place has started election campaign for the ensuing election of the Bombay Legislative Council and Bombay Legislative Assembly..

A correspondent writes to say that the Thana District Congress Parliamentary Board has resolved to start election campaign in this district from September 1.

It is intended by the Board to set up Congress candidates for contesting the seats for Thana for the Bombay legislature. Two applications have so far been received by the Board from intending candidates.

FINALS OF BADMINTON TOURNAMENT

The Bandra Gymkhana Badminton Tournament evoked much interest throughout the suburbs and all the games have been concluded except the finals. Two finals being played yesterday the remaining four will be played to-day, there being an increase in the admission fee to one rupee to-day. In the Women's Doubles at 6 p.m. Mrs. M. C. Captain and Miss P. D'Lima will meet Miss E. McGill and Miss J. Mistry. In the Women's Singles Miss Vacha will meet Miss Vimadalal followed by Men's Doubles in which Kapadia and Mehta will meet Sethna and Vimadalal and the last game is the most interesting event in the Tournament—Men's Singles Championship in which R. D'Silva will meet K. M. Rangnekar.

MR. BISWAS IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. C. C. Biswas, a substitute-delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva, arrived in Bombay at Victoria Terminus this morning at 8-15 by the Calcutta Mail.

On his arrival, Mr. Biswas was received at the station by friends, admirers and local representatives of the League of Nations.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

A Danger To Residents

The disastrous fire which broke out a few weeks ago in Parsi Bazar Street should be an eye-opener to the Bombay Municipality and stimulate them to take precautionary measures by prohibiting the storing of combustible articles in residential quarters. There are a number of residential quarters in the city where upper floors are occupied by residents while ground floors are rented to persons engaged in hazardous occupations. For instance at Dadar and at many places along Parel Road petrol, kerosine oil and such inflammable articles are allowed to be stored on the ground floors while residents occupy the upper floors. After a few weeks crackers will be sold to the public during Diwali season in shops while in the same buildings on the floors above hundreds of residents will be living. Then there are carpenters in Nanabhoy Lane and elsewhere who carry on their trade from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m. The whole day wooden rubbish is produced in the shops which is stored inside till next morning when it is given to the municipal sweepers. In the meantime whole night this inflammable article is stored in the shop which any "bidi" carelessly thrown would flare up. Under the present Municipal Act the Municipality cannot give relief to the residents, but the Act could be amended to ensure safety of the residents in buildings where such hazardous trades are carried on.

Bombay's Hoary Past

Much food for thought is afforded by the story told by the grandson of a 117-year old man of Bombay, named Haji Moti Haji Ibrahim who saw tiny ships with sails and "machwas" being towed in the Pydhonie Harbour, as was first reported in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle." Bombay of a century ago, consisted of several islands surrounded by sea. Pydhonie, as the name indicates, had a tank where people used to wash their feet. That tank, although considerably silted and dried up during the major part of the year, can even now be seen behind the Police station. Bombay, then, consisted of four islands namely, Colaba, Bombay, Mahim and Worli. Bombay was an island furrowed with navigable creeks when small boats were towed in the harbour.

The old man Haji Moti Haji Ibrahim, who jumped from the fourth floor of his building at Kazi Mohalla, where hundred years ago boats used to ply, told his grandson stories linked up with the hoary past of this city, how living was cheap at that time, and, how life was simple and honest!

It will be really an interesting history if the memories of the old men of Bombay — and there may be many — are chronicled or recorded for the entertainment and instruction of the future generation.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Saturday) at the Social Service League's Head Office at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Two lectures will be delivered on this day, the first by Dr. H. D. Khote on 'Infection and carriers of Infections' from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. and the second by Prof. P.A. Wadia on 'The Problem of Poverty' from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Shrimati Ragini Devi will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Principles of Indian Classical Dancing" (with Practical Demonstrations).

S. African Delegation's Madras Programme

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

The South African delegation which arrives in Bombay on September 19 is expected to arrive in Madras on the 24th. The delegations programme has not yet been fixed but it is likely that the delegation after spending a short time in Madras will proceed to Ootacamund.—A. P.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW: AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

LESLIE FULLER in "THE STOKER"

A rollicking comedy of fighting, fun and fooling on the high seas.

REGAL TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Not just a thundershower of laffs, but a cloudburst of fun... as one little kiss is heard round the world, to say nothing of the merry scandal that broke in the wake of the storm!
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1936

INSPIRING DOCUMENT

The Congress Election Manifesto is at last published. Though it is late in its publication, it has made ample amends by being well nigh perfect. It is an inspiring document and is faithful to the best traditions of the Congress and should satisfy, on the one hand, all the parties and groups in it, and, on the other, the public in general. Before proceeding to details the Manifesto does well to declare the general attitude of the Congress towards the New Constitution and its legislatures. It reminds the public that the Congress totally rejects the Constitution and will reject every other that is imposed by outside authority and that "curtails the sovereignty of the people of India." Only such constitution will be acceptable as "is based on the independence of India as a nation and is framed by a Constituent Assembly." The Manifesto rightly emphasises the point that the nation can acquire the power to frame such a constitution mainly by organising itself outside the legislature, and that the legislatures are to be utilised only with the object of helping in "the work outside, in the strengthening of the people and in the development of the sanctions which are essential to freedom." Negatively, the Congress will prevent the legislatures being used, as they have been used in the past, to injure the freedom movement.

Nation-Building Work

Coming to details, the Manifesto pertinently states at the outset that the formulation of the various nation-building activities included in it does not mean that Congress expects that all these national problems will be effectively tackled by the new legislature. Nevertheless, it says: "The Congress places its general programme before the people of India so that they may know what it stands for and what it will try to achieve whenever it has the power to do so." The Manifesto rightly lays the greatest stress on "the most important and urgent problem of the country," namely, "the appalling poverty, unemployment and indebtedness of the peasantry, fundamentally due to the antiquated and repressive land tenure and revenue systems." As a detailed agrarian programme is expected to be shortly adopted by the A.I.C.C., the Manifesto states that pending the formulation of a fuller programme the manifesto reiterates the resolution of the Karachi Session, urging a reform of the system of land tenure and revenue and rent, and an equitable adjustment of the burden on agricultural land, giving immediate relief to the smaller peasantry by a substantial reduction of agricultural rent and revenue now paid by them and exempting uneconomic holdings from payment of rent and revenue. The Manifesto also insists on adequate relief of agricultural indebtedness including a declaration of a moratorium, where distress is acute. As regards industrial workers, the Manifesto demands, among other things, a decent standard of living for them, hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity, as far as Indian economic conditions permit, with international standards, suitable machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes, insurance against old age, sickness and unemployment, and the right of the workers to form unions and to strike for the protection of their interests. This programme may not appear definite and detailed enough to some workers and peasants, but the general present policy and the constitution of the Congress are a guarantee that the interests of peasants and workers are safe in the hands of its representatives.

The Communal Award

One of the most controversial questions of the day is the Communal Award, and it is dealt with in the manifesto in a spirit of firmness which should satisfy all reasonable Congressmen. It condemns the Award as mercilessly as Pandit Malaviya or Mr. Aney would, but it rightly adds: "A satisfactory solution of the communal question can come only through the goodwill and the co-operation of the principal communities concerned. An attempt by one community to get some communal favour from the British Government at the expense of another group results in an increase of communal tension and the exploitation of both groups by the Government Such a policy is hardly in keeping with the dignity of Indian nationalism; it does not fit in with the struggle for independence. It does not pay either party in the long run. It sidetracks the main issue." Promotion of communal goodwill and the intensification of the struggle for freedom are the only and most effective means of ending the Award and replacing it by an agreed settlement. The attitude adopted towards the Communal Award in the Manifesto is fully in accord with the resolution of the Congress. Congressmen in the legislatures and outside them will adopt towards the Award the same attitude as they have done hitherto.

Support The Congress

Not less controversial is the question of office. But the manifesto, for that very reason, defers the final decision to be taken after the elections. The very keenness of the controversy makes postponement a lesser evil. As we have said before, the public will not mind the postponement as they are assured that "in any event the Congress stands for the rejection of the new Act and for no co-operation in its working." Altogether the Manifesto is worthy of the Congress and worthy of the occasion. But it can fulfil its purpose only if the electorates ensure a thumping majority for Congress representatives. We trust the country will rally round the Congress even more loyally than it has done in the past. That way only lies its political salvation.

Regrettable

We much regret Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's refusal to withdraw his resignation from all elected bodies of the Congress despite the earnest request of the Working Committee to him to reconsider his decision. We regret it partly because he is too valuable a leader to be spared at this juncture and because of the circumstances in which he has thought fit to resign. As regards his indispensability, we shall not be surprised if in spite of his retirement he is nominated by most provinces as President of the next Congress session. As for the circumstances which led to his resignation, we doubt if his attitude will be helpful in restoring both discipline and amity in the Congress Committees concerned. So far as discipline is concerned, the Working Committee has duly disapproved of Mr. Rajan's conduct. But though this should help to restore discipline, Rajaji's refusal to withdraw his resignation will leave a trail of bitterness that will rob discipline of its grace. After the adoption by the Working Committee of the resolution censuring Mr. Rajan, Mr. Rajagopalachari might well have complied with its request not to press his resignation. We can only hope now that his retirement will not be long and that there will be no occasions for other such resignations.

WOES OF BIJAPUR DISTRICT

Alarming Famine Conditions

(By H. S. KAUJALGI).

This year again the Bijapur District is heading towards a dire famine and all its miseries. Time and again have we tried to bring to the notice of our tax-collectors the following circumstances about the rainfall in the district:—

1. During the last twenty years the average rainfall in the district has fallen by at least 3 inches though the figures for recent years may be above the average.

2. The rainfall is not well distributed. It is so irregular as to spoil either the earlier or later crop. It sometimes spoils both.

3. The season is usually late and the rains set in at least three weeks later than the scheduled time.

NOTEWORTHY FIGURES.

This year the irregularity and the scantiness have been abnormal. I give below the total rainfall for the eight Talukas and one Peth in the district for the current year and the average rainfall during the months of May, June and July.

	Average	1936
Taluka		
Badami	7.12	7.35
Bagalkot	7.53	5.05
Bagewadi	7.58	1.90
Bijapur	6.80	2.34
Hungund	7.11	2.57
Indi	7.65	1.46
Mpddebihal	7.80	2.68
Sindgi	8.03	2.96
Bilgipetha	7.02	4.02

The sowing season of the Kharif-crops begins in third week of May and continues to the end of June. The crop requires between 2.50 and 3 inches of rainfall per month after the sowing is finished. But during the months of June and July, in no Taluka, has the monthly rainfall reached 2 inches. In a majority of cases it is even less than an inch. In the month of May, the figures for the current year vary. They are sometimes higher and sometimes lower than the average rainfall. But on enquiry I find that the rainfall in May was mainly during the first fortnight and thus useless for sowing purposes.

PRESENT SITUATION.

The situation at present is that the bulk of the Kharif-lands have not been sown at all. Wherever the early rains were favourable, they were sown; but on account of the complete failure of subsequent rains, the seeds have not sprouted at all. In some cases the sprouts have been eaten away by grass-hoppers. The gravity of the situation will be realised when it is known that usually about one-third of the cultivated area in the district is under Kharif-crop. In the Badami Taluka the proportion of the Kharif area is more than 55 per cent and the soil is quite unfit for the later crops. The Kharif crops in that Taluka were yet in a fair condition until a week ago; but now they also are withering away.

The dry cotton-stalks in the fields are usually uprooted and collected after the land becomes wet and soft on account of the rains. When travelling through the district one finds the cotton-stalks still standing in the fields as the soil is yet hard and unyielding.

Now we are in the third week of August and still there are no signs of rains. In case there is no immediate rainfall, the sowing of Bajri in the Kharif lands and of cotton in the Rabi lands will have to be abandoned completely. As cotton is the main money-crop in the district, its failure is sure to lead the agriculturist to bankruptcy.

GRAZING AREAS.

The first to be affected by the famine are the cattle. While at the instance of the new Viceroy, everybody is talking about breeding bulls and their progeny, the cattle in our district are being sold by hundreds to the butchers. A visit to the cattle markets of Amingad, Kerur, Bijapur and various other places in the District will bring the fact home to anybody. The oxen that are quite necessary for agriculture are reduced to mere skeletons and their owners can no longer bear the sight of their dear cattle dying a slow death before their eyes. They are selling away the skeletons to purchase food for themselves. The grazing areas in the District are quite insufficient for the cattle which are charged grazing fees. We have been, in vain, requesting the authorities, (1) to reduce the grazing fees, (2) to increase the acreage of the grazing areas and (3) to charge only such cattle as feed on the grazing areas.

This year there is not even a green blade of grass in these areas; but still the village officers have begun to collect the grazing fees. I hear that instructions are issued to the village-officers to postpone the dates of collections; but these instructions are kept secret from the

(Continued on Page 19)

Congress And Labour

What The National Organisation Has Done For Workers

By G. N.

I.

Apart from the isolated efforts of individual Congressmen and Congress Committees, what has the Congress done for labour? Has Congress a policy in respect of the working class? Has it ever bestirred itself for the protection of the workers' rights or done anything on its own initiative for the amelioration of their condition? On these matters there is widespread ignorance in the mind of the public.

At Karachi the Congress undertook a clarification of its attitude towards various questions of fundamental importance as affecting the rights, interests and liberties of the people of the country in general and of the various communities and sections making up the vast population of the country. The Congress viewpoint was embodied in the Resolution on Fundamental Rights passed at that session.

Fundamental Rights Of Labour

The Section dealing with Fundamental Rights of labour reads as follows:—

"2 (a) The organization of economic life must conform to the principle of justice to the end that it may secure a decent standard of living.

(b) The State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers and secure for them by suitable legislation and in other ways a living wage, healthy conditions of work, limited hours of labour, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen and protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment.

3. Labour to be freed from serfdom and conditions bordering on serfdom.

4. Protection of women workers and specially adequate provision for leave during maternity period.

5. Children of school-going age shall not be employed in mines and factories.

6. Peasants and workers shall have the right to form unions to protect their interests."

It can hardly be called a 'Magna Charta' of labour. It is not a complete statement of its claims. It does, however, assure to the working class most of what it may in practice seek to obtain at the hands of the employers and the State for a number of years to come. Some progress has already been made in respect of healthy conditions of work, limitation of hours of work and protection of women workers specially with regard to the maternity period. But in all other directions, a wide gulf remains between the state of things contemplated by the Congress on behalf of labour and the conditions which prevail. The right to form unions for the protection of the interests of workers has also been conceded by Law, but it is largely ineffective to-day.

Economic Freedom

There are other clauses in the resolution on Fundamental Rights which though not specifically applicable to labour have a very immediate and direct bearing on the lives and interests of the workers. Among them are:—

"1 (i) Every citizen of India has the right of free expression of opinion, the right of free association and combination and the right to assemble peacefully and without arms for purposes not opposed to Law or morality.

(x) The franchise shall be on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

(xi) The State shall provide for free and compulsory primary education."

The preamble of the resolution makes clear in unambiguous terms the content of the word 'Swaraj' in relation to the masses. It is laid down that "in order to end the exploitation of masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom of the starving millions." The object as well as the method is expressed in unmistakable language. In what manner this undertaking is implemented when the time comes, depends to a large extent on what labour has done for itself and for the country during the intervening period.

Practical Work

There is another aspect of the matter which is of equal importance from the point of view of those who are interested in the welfare of labour. Labour expects that Congress will give all the help that lies in its power in the day to day struggle of the workers for rights and conditions which are envisaged in the resolution on Fundamental Rights and for anything further which can have the approval of the Congress. As a matter of fact, the outlook of the Congress has actually been intensely practical during the last two decades as is evidenced by its efforts for the amelioration of the conditions of the peasants and Harijans. The Congress has insisted that the people of the country should engage themselves in the constructive work of mass uplift on all sides and not keep waiting till Swaraj is won. Mahatmaji conceives of Swaraj only as a fruition of internal efforts on these lines. What concrete contribution then has Congress made towards redressing the wrongs of industrial labour and making its lot less hard than before?

The National Congress as such took its first important step in this direction when the Working Committee passed a resolution in July 1931 directing that the Textile Mills Exemption Committee "should endeavour wherever possible and necessary to prevent by amicable arrangement any penalization or victimization of labour in the mills which have signed the Congress Declaration and to

(Continued on page 12)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PRECIPITATING A CRISIS

Peace in Europe may not hang by the hair, as a French journal suggests. But it does not at the same time hang by a strong string that is difficult to snap. The German attitude, provocative from the very beginning, has most certainly precipitated a crisis. We do not believe that the search of the "Kamerun" by Spanish authorities was unreasonable. The conduct of Germans, even of officials—for instance the crew and officers of the pocket battleship "Deutschland"—has, all through the trouble in Spain, justified suspicions. That being so, what is more natural than for the Spanish Government to be extra watchful and vigilant? The crisis, however, arises from the exaggerated energy which Germany is showing in protesting against the search in the name—of all things—of International Law. In Britain the German protest is not regarded with pessimism. It will certainly not do to be panicky. That way lies disaster. But complacency also will prove equally disastrous. For, the despatch of more German warships is nothing if not full of grave danger. What is still more dangerous is that all this is being done almost deliberately with a view to making the task of the Spanish Government more difficult and that of the rebels correspondingly easier.

INDO-BRITISH AGREEMENT.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has good reason to fear that in the present conditions of the country the proposed fresh Indo-British trade agreement will be as one-sided and harmful to the interests of India as was the former one. It has, therefore, represented to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce that it is best to postpone the conclusion of a fresh agreement. It adds, however, that, if an early agreement is found necessary, India should have full freedom to conclude agreements with other countries which have been her good customers and to develop other markets for her produce if she can. Indian interests can be safeguarded if the elected members of the Legislative Assembly alone have the final voice in approving of an agreement.

GOSPEL OF SERVICE

The brief observations made by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan at the reception arranged in his honour by the Young Muslim Brotherhood were characteristic of this noble and brave soldier of freedom. Imbued with a practical idealism, he believes, as he said, 'in deeds and not in words". That, in fact, has been the most outstanding feature of his personality. By precept and practice he has proved himself to be a true 'Servant of God' ('Khudaee Khidmatgar'), always preferring the solitude of service to the lime-light of publicity. To India's youth too, he preached the gospel of service, asking them to spread the message of brotherhood throughout the country without any discrimination. And, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru remarked in his presidential speech on the occasion, young Indians would truly honour him only when they followed his example and worked for the freedom of their country.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE

The franchise for local bodies is generally wider than that for the Legislatures—even in India. When, therefore, Mr. K. F. Nariman moved, at Thursday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, a modest resolution to bring the local Municipal franchise completely in line with that of the Bombay Provincial Legislative Assembly under the new Constitution, it might well have been adopted straightway. But the old habit of referring almost every new question to some committee for consideration and report was too strong for the House. However, the question should not be allowed to be held up too long and the Law and General Purposes Committee must be induced to submit its report thereon at an early date, though it may be groaning under the weight of numerous such resolutions needlessly referred to it. Meanwhile, the best thing for the citizens of Bombay is not to be content with compromise proposals but to agitate vigorously for nothing less than full adult franchise. That is a safe objective for any local body, and Bombay is the fittest city to give the lead in the matter.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL

The Parsi General Hospital was founded, mainly through the munificence of late Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, in 1912 and will complete twenty-five years of its existence in about seven months. During this period it has rendered invaluable service and proved a boon, specially to the poor and middle class sections of the community. As will be seen from the appeal issued by the administrative officers of the institution, it has treated in all 22,286 patients with an expenditure of 29 lakhs of rupees, involving a deficit of about three lakhs of rupees without depreciation, or twice the amount, that is, six lakhs, including depreciation. This loss has naturally reduced the endowment fund which cannot bear depletion any longer. Even at present this huge concern is run at an annual loss of about Rs. 14,250 which state of affairs, if allowed to continue unchecked, will threaten its very existence. The appeal for rupees four lakhs, to be contributed towards the "Silver Jubilee Fund," will, it is hoped, be promptly responded to by all well-wishers of the community to save this remarkable institution which is situated in ideal surroundings. The amount proposed to be collected will, be it clearly noted, not be wasted in any 'tamasha' or grand pageant connected with the jubilee celebrations but will be invested and kept intact, only the annual interest being utilised towards the current expenses of the hospital in order to make it self-supporting. The hospital is now run as efficiently and satisfactorily as the means at its disposal permit, and we trust all classes will heartily respond to the appeal and keep the institution a pride of the community, as it really is and deserves to be. When a man like Dr. D. N. Saher is working as its honorary secretary, the institution is bound to grow in usefullness and efficiency provided the members of the community play their part well.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

The Congress election manifesto and "552," the mammoth sister ship to the "Queen Mary," are both under construction.... The creators of "552" are certain that it will take only four months to drill the keel, and "shape the frames and plates up to the watermark." But about the Congress manifesto no such assurance has been vouchsafed..... As it will be necessary for each member of the Working Committee to go once at least to Wardha to consult Mahatma Gandhi on each of these questions, and as all such journeys will have to be so arranged as not to clash with the others, and as those who go to Wardha will have to do so on days other than Mondays, we back the "552" and recommend it as a cast iron certainty.

—"Pioneer (August 20).

* * * *

The Congress Sub-Committee's report on "Mass Contact" will not, we understand, complete its task before August 31.

Our prophetic soul wonders whether the bureaucracy will then be able to complete 'its' task before September 15 or September 30.

* * * *

Talking of our prophetic soul, our inquisitive ditto has noted with a good deal of excited interest that Sir Henry Craik visited Poona recently.

And he inspected the Yeravda Jail with a view to inquiring as to the fife and condition of State prisoners.

* * * *

The Assembly is to be invited "to discuss the conduct of the Governor of Bihar in taking part in organising parties to fight the forthcoming elections."

When it is all over and the Assembly has duly resumed adjourned business, His Excellency and Sir Henry Craik——or Sir N. N. Sirkar?——will, we trust, exchange appropriate compliments on the subject and the proceedings.

* * * *

By the way what is the grouse of the Hon'ble the Congress Member? Isn't "organising parties to fight elections" part of a Governor's duty to organise democracy in India?

* * * *

Nissar, the Indian trundler, told 'Reuter' that he had profited a lot from his experience in England.

That's rather a hot one for Vizzy, isn't it?

* * * *

But Vizzy——we mean the Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya Vizianagram, Kt.——too has had his compensations.

And they are rather too well-known to need re-counting.

* * * *

Nissar, we are told, will go direct to Bhopal "to give his impression of the tour."

In view of the fact that Vizzy was present to see him off, does Nissar, we wonder, bring a gentle hint to the Nawab of Bhopal that Vizzy had perfected the expressive art of snapping his fingers, under the loving guidance and advice of well—of Major Brittain-Jones, etc.

* * * *

According to Sir Abdur Rahim, "India will be fully and properly represented at the King's Coronation."

"Fully" evidently refers to the personnel of the representation and "properly" of ccurse, to their dress, decoration and other paraphernalia.

* * * *

A correspondent hopes that the victory of the Indian Hockey Team must have made Herr Hitler blush for his notoriously insulting speech in January last.

Well, as a matter of unconfirmed fact, the Fuehrer, according to unreliable rumours, did get red in the face.

* * * *

Germany has based her "energetic protest" against the searching of the steamer 'Kamerun' by the Loyalist Spaniards on——International Law.

Yes, yes, believe it or not.

* * * *

LEAGUE SECRETARIAT WORKS AT HIGH PRESSURE

Every Scientific Device Employed To Spread News Of Its Business To World.

—Headlines.

But what a business! Ye Every Scientific Device, what a glorious business!!

* * * *

Big Boy: "Are you the bloke who was going to eat me?"

Small Boy: "Yes, but I've turned vegetarian now."

No Independence Through Legislatures

NO INDEPENDENCE THROUGH LEGISLATURES

"The Congress realises that independence cannot be achieved through these legislatures, nor can the problems of poverty and unemployment be effectively tackled by them. Nover-the-less the Congress places its general programme before the people of India so that they may know what it stands for and what it will try to achieve whenever it has the power to do so."—Congress Manifesto.

ANTI-OFFICE CAMPAIGN

Question To Be Raised In A. I. C. C.

Mr. M. R. Masani, Secretary of the Anti-Ministry Committee of Congressmen, announces that a meeting of the Organising Committee of the Anti-Ministry Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at Congress House.

It is understood that among the matters to be considered at the meeting will be what attitude is to be adopted towards the reported decision of the Working Committee that the issue of office acceptance should not be decided till after the elections of the Provincial Legislatures. It is likely that an amendment will be moved on behalf of the Committee in the A. I. C. C. meeting to the effect that a final decision on the question of offices should be taken at the Open Session of the Congress in December.

Among those who will attend the meeting are Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Swami Sahajanand, Acharya Narendra Dev, Jayaprakash Narayan, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Achyut Patwardhan and Professor Ranga. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya are also expected to arrive to-morrow and participate in the meeting.

CONGRESS CABINET WORKS AS TEAM

(Continued from Page 1.)

ed from that body, Congress circles opine that the Congress President would select Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in place of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai in place of Sjt. Jayaprakash Narain.

ALLEGED INDISCIPLINE.

The working Committee will be reassembling at 9 a.m. to-day to discuss the several representations made to it regarding alleged indiscipline prevalent among Congressmen in certain Provinces and also the action of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee in disaffiliating the Malabar District Congress Committee. A strong representation has been made to the President on behalf of the District Congress Committee complaining against the action of the P.C.C. The Working Committee hopes to finish its work by 10-30 a.m. so that they might be in time to the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at 2 p.m. at the Congress House.

The Congress Parliamentary Committee will be meeting at Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai's residence on Sunday at 8-30 a.m. to consider the future course of action, now that the Manifesto has been issued.

A public reception to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan on behalf of several organisations in the city has been organised and will be held at the Congress House on Monday evening. The Congress President will preside and several members of the Working Committee are expected to address.

MYSORE RULER AT BERLIN

BERLIN, Aug. 21.

The Maharaja of Mysore is leaving for Budapest by Train on August 24.

He spent last two days sightseeing. He visited the Berlin zoo and also the General Electric Company's works where His Highness watched experiments with high tension current.—Reuter

To Welcome Nimbkar

A public meeting under the auspices of the B.P.T.U.C. will be held to welcome Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, who has been recently released from jail to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. at Fergusson Road.

(Continued from Page 1.)

loration) in the condition of all classes of our people. The poverty striken masses are to-day in the grip of an even more abject poverty and destitution, and this growing disease urgently and insistently demands a radical remedy. Poverty and unemployment have long been the lot of our peasantry and industrial workers; to-day they cover and crush other classes also—the artisan, the trader, the small merchant, the middle class intelligentsia. For the vast millions of our countrymen the problem of achieving national independence has become an urgent, one for only independence can give us the power to solve our economic and special problems and the exploitation of our masses.

INDIA ACT 1935

The growth of the national movement and the economic crisis has resulted in the intense repression of the Indian people and the suppression of civil liberties, and the British Government has sought to strengthen the imperialist bonds that envelop India and to perpetuate the domination and exploitation of the Indian people by enacting the Government of India Act of 1935.

In the international sphere crisis follows crisis in an ever deepening degree and world war hangs over the horizon. The Lucknow Congress called the attention of the nation to this grave situation in India and the world, and declared its opposition to the participation of India in an imperialist war and its firm resolve to continue the struggle for the independence of India.

RIGHT OF DRAWING UP CONSTITUTION.

The Congress rejected in its entirety the constitution imposed upon India by the new Act and declared that no constitution imposed by outside authority and no constitution which curtails the sovereignty of the people of India, and does not recognise their right to shape and control fully their political and economic future, can be accepted. Such a constitution, in its opinion, must be based on the independence of India as a nation and it can only be framed by a Constituent Assembly.

The Congress has always laid stress on the development of the strength of the people and the forging of sanctions to enforce the people's will. To this end it has carried on activities outside the legislatures. The Congress holds that real strength comes from thus organising and serving the masses.

AID TO DEVELOP SANCTIONS.

Adhering to this policy and objective, but in view of the present situation and in order to prevent the operation of forces calculated to strengthen alien domination and exploitation, the Congress decided to contest seats in the coming elections for the provincial legislatures. But the purpose of sending Congressmen to the legislatures under the new Act is not to cooperate in any way with the Act, but to combat it and seek to end it. It is to carry out, in so far as is possible, the Congress policy of rejection of the Act, and to resist British Imperialism in its attempts to strengthen its hold on India and its exploitation of the Indian people. In the opinion of the Congress, activity in the legislatures should be such as to help in the work outside in the strengthening of the people and in the development of the sanctions which are essential to freedom.

WORK IN LEGISLATURES.

The new legislatures, hedged and circumscribed by safeguards and special powers for the protection of British and other vested interests, cannot yield substantial benefits, and they are totally incapable of solving the vital problems of poverty and unemployment. But they may well be used by British Imperialism for its own purpose to the disadvantage and injury of the Indian people. The Congress representatives will seek to resist this, and to take all possible steps to end the various Regulations, Ordinances and Acts which oppress the Indian people and smother their will to freedom. They will work for the establishment of civil liberty, for the release of political prisoners and detenues, and to repair the wrongs done to the peasantry and to public institutions in the course of the national struggle.

The Congress realises that independence cannot be achieved through these legislatures, nor can the problems of poverty and unemployment be effectively tackled by them. Nevertheless the Congress places its general programme before the people of India so that they may know what it stands for and what it will try to achieve whenever it has the power to do so.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

At the Karachi session of the Congress in 1931 the general Congress objective was defined in the Fundamental Rights resolution. That general definition still holds. The last five years of developing crisis have however necessitated a further consideration of the problem of poverty and unemployment and other economic problems. With a view to this the Lucknow Congress laid particular stress on the fact that "the most important and urgent problem of the country is the appalling poverty, unemployment and indebtedness of the peasantry, fundamentally due to antiquated and repressive land tenure and revenue systems, and intensified in recent years by the great slump in prices of agricultural produce," and called upon the Provincial Congress Committee to frame full agrarian programme. The agrarian programme which will be drawn up by the A.I.C.C. on the basis of these provincial programmes will be issued later.

CONGRESS' DEMANDS

Pending the formulation of a fuller programme the Congress reiterates its declaration made at Karachi that it stands for a reform of the system of land tenure and revenue and rent, and an equitable adjustment of the burden on agricultural land, giving immediate relief to the smaller peasantry by a substantial reduction of agricultural rent and revenue now paid by them and exempting uneconomic holdings from payment of rent and revenue.

MORATORIUM PLAN.

The question of indebtedness requires urgent consideration and the formulation of a scheme, including the declaration of a moratorium, an enquiry into and scaling down of debts and the provision for cheap credit facilities by the State. This relief should extend to the agricultural tenants, peasant proprietors, small landholders, and petty traders.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' RIGHTS

In regard to industrial workers the policy of the Congress is to secure to them a decent standard of living, hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity as far as the economic conditions in the country permit with international standards, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen, protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment and the right of workers to form unions and to strike for the protection of their interests.

EQUALITY TO WOMEN.

The Congress has already declared that it stands for the removal of all sex disabilities, whether legal or social or in any sphere of public activity. It has expressed itself in favour of maternity benefits and the protection of women workers. The women of India have already taken a leading part in the freedom's struggle, and the Congress looks forward to their sharing, in an equal measure with the men of India, the privileges and obligations of citizens of a free India.

The stress that the Congress has laid on the removal of untouchability and for the social and economic uplift of the Harijans and the backward classes is well-known. It holds that they should be equal citizens with others with equal rights in all civic matters.

The encouragement of Khadi and village industries has also long been a principal plank of the Congress programme. In regard to the larger industries, protection should be given but the rights of the workers and the producers of raw materials should be safeguarded, and due regard should be paid to the interests of village industries.

The treatment of political prisoners has long been a scandal in India. Every effort should be made to improve this and make it humane. It is equally necessary to change the whole basis of the prison administration so that every prisoner might be treated in a humanitarian and rational manner.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS "AWARD."

The Communal decision, which forms part of the new Act, has led to much controversy and the Congress attitude towards it has been misunderstood by some people. The rejection in its entirety of the new Act by the Congress inevitably involves the rejection of the Communal decision. Even apart from the Act as a whole, the communal decision is wholly unacceptable as being inconsistent with independence and the principles of democracy, it encourages fissiparous and disruptive tendencies, hinders the normal growth and consideration of economic and social questions, is a barrier to national progress, and strikes at the root of Indian unity. No community or group in India profits by it in any real sense, for the larger injury caused by it to all outweighs the petty benefits that some have received. Ultimately it probably injures most of those groups whom it is meant to favour. The only party that profits by it is the third party which rules and exploits us.

The attitude of the Congress is, therefore, not one of indifference or neutrality. It disapproves strongly of the Communal decision and would like to end it. But the Congress has repeatedly laid stress on the fact that a satisfactory solution of the communal question can come only through the goodwill and co-operation of the principal communities concerned. An attempt by one group to get some communal favour from the British Government at the expense of another group results in an increase of communal tension and the exploitation of both groups by the Government. Such a policy is hardly in keeping with the dignity of Indian nationalism; it does not fit in with the struggle for independence.

It does not pay either party in the long run: it side-tracks the main issue.

SOLUTION FOR COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

The Congress, therefore, holds that the right way to deal with the situation created by the Communal decision is to intensify our struggle for independence and, at the same time, to seek a a common basis for an agreed solution which helps to strengthen the unity of India. The effort of one community only to change the decision in the face of the opposition of another community might well result in confirming and consolidating that decision, for conflict between the two produces the very situation which gives governments a chance of enforcing such a decision.

The Congress thus is of opinion that such one-sided agitation can bear no useful result.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the whole Communal problem in spite of its importance, has nothing to do with the major problems of India—poverty and wide-spread unemployment. It is not a religious problem and it affects only a handful of people at the top. The peasantry, the workers, the traders and merchants and the lower middle class of all communities are in no way touched by it and their burdens remain.

OFFICE QUESTION POSTPONED.

The question of accepting ministries or not in the new legislatures was postponed for decision by the Lucknow Congress. The A.I.C.C. is of opinion that it will be desirable for this decision to be taken after the elections. Whatever the decision on this question might be, it must be remembered that, in any event, the Congress stands for the rejection of the new Act, and for no co-operation in its working. The object remains the same: the ending of the Act. With a view to this end every endeavour will be made to prevent the introduction and functioning of the Federal part of the scheme, which is intended to perpetuate the domination of imperialist and feudal interests over the whole country and prevent all progress towards freedom. It must be borne in mind that the new Provincial Assemblies will form the electorate for the proposed Federal Central Legislature and the composition of those provincial legislatures will materially affect the fate of the Federal Constitution.

APPEAL TO VOTERS.

We appeal to the country to give every support to the Congress in the elections that are coming. National welfare demands it. The fight for independence calls for it. The effectiveness of the work that the Congress members of the legislatures will do will depend on their numbers and their discipline and the backing and support that the country gives them. With a clear majority they will be in a position to fight the Act and to help effectively in the struggle for independence.

Every party and group that stands aloof from the Congress organisation tends, knowingly or unknowingly, to become a source of weakness to the nation and a source of strength to the forces ranged against it. For the fight for independence a joint front is necessary. The Congress offers that joint national front which comprises all classes and communities, bound together by their desire to free India, and the exploitation of her people, and build up a strong and prosperous and united nation, resting on the well-being of the masses.

With this great and inspiring goal before us, for which so many men and women of India have suffered and sacrificed their all under the banner of the Congress, and for which to-day thousands of our countrymen are suffering silently and with brave endurance, we call upon our people with full hope and confidence, to rally to the cause of the Congress, of India, of freedom."

QUESTION OF OFFICES

"The question of accepting Ministries or not in the new legislatures was postponed for decision by the Lucknow Congress. The A.I.C.C. is of opinion that it will be desirable for this decision to be taken after the elections. Whatever the decision on this question might be, it must be remembered that, in any event, the Congress stands for the rejection of the New Act, and for no Co-operation in its working. The object remains the same: the ending of the Act".—Congress manifesto.

CONGRESS & COMMUNAL AWARD

"Even apart from the Act as a whole, the Communal Decision is wholly unacceptable as being inconsistent with independence and the principles of democracy, ... is a barrier to national progress, and strikes at the root of Indian Unity. ..... The only party that profits by it is the third party which rules and exploits us. ..... The attitude of the Congress is, therefore, not one of indifference or neutrality. It disapproves strongly of the Communal decision and would like to end it..... The Congress holds that the right way to deal with the situation created by the Communal decision is to intensify our struggle for independence and, at the same time, to seek a common basis for an agreed solution which helps to strengthen the unity of India"—Congress Manifesto.

AGENDA BEFORE A.I.C.C.

Office Acceptance Issue Main Topic Of Discussion

BOMBAY, Friday.

The delegates to the All-India Congress Committee which meets on Saturday and Sunday, are expected to arrive from various provinces, by to-night or to-morrow morning.

Except those who are in the city after attending the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, very few have arrived.

Indications are that the question of office acceptance will come to the fore again, and both the sides are prepared to try their strength, though, of course, it is obvious that the odds are heavily against rejecting office. It is certain, however, that decisions on the issue will be postponed till the Faizpur Congress. There is greater concern shown for the Congress Manifesto as several Congress leaders are anxious that the earlier the Manifesto is placed before the country, the better would it be for workers in organising the provinces.

APPENDICES TO MANIFESTO

The Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights and the Lucknow resolution on the agrarian problem have been included in the Election Manifesto as appendices. The Karachi resolution was published in *The Chronicle* on Friday.

The Lucknow resolution on the agrarian question reads as follows:

"This Congress is of opinion that the most important and urgent problem of the country is the appalling poverty, unemployment and indebtedness of the peasantry, fundamentally due to the antiquated and repressive Land Revenue systems and intensified in recent years by great slump in the prices of agricultural produce. The final solution of this problem inevitably involves the removal of British imperialistic exploitation, a thorough change of Land Tenure and Revenue systems and recognition by the State of its duty to provide work for the rural and unemployed masses.

"In view, however, of the fact that the agrarian condition and Land Tenure and Revenue systems differ in various provinces, it is desirable to consult Provincial Congress Committees in the drawing up of a full All-India Agrarian programme, as well as the programme for each Province.

"This Congress, therefore, calls upon each Provincial Congress Committee to make recommendations in detail to the Working Committee by August 1, 1936 for being considered and placed before the All-India Congress Committee, having particular regard to the following matter:

(1) Freedom of organisation of agricultural labourers and peasants.

(2) Safeguarding interests of peasants where there are intermediaries between the State and themselves.

(3) Just and fair relief of agricultural indebtedness including arrears of rent and revenue.

(4) Emancipation of peasants from feudal and semi-feudal levies.

(5) Substantial reductions in respect of rent and revenue demands.

(6) A just allotment of State expenditure for social, economic and cultural amenities of the villages.

(7) Protection against harassing restrictions on utilisation of local and natural facilities for their domestic and agricultural needs.

(8) Freedom of oppression and harassment at the hands of Government officials and landlords, and,

(9) Fostering industries for relieving rural unemployment."

WELL RECEIVED

The Congress Manifesto for which the country has been eagerly waiting since the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Wardha, was well received in the Congress circles. Whatever may be the views likely to be expressed on the manifesto during discussions at the A.I.C.C. meeting, it is clear that unless the Working Committee is convinced of any need to make alterations in the Manifesto, it will be adopted as it stands.

"Give us the manifesto and let us go back to our provinces. We are prepared to wait till a later date for the decision on acceptance of offices."

The above is the view generally held by prominent members of the A.I.C.C.

It is considered more than probable that the resolution sent in by the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee asking for an immediate decision on the issue of office-acceptance, may not be brought up for discussion.

Several members of the A.I.C.C., arrived in the city last night, but the rest of them are expected this morning.

Spanish Civil War

Serious Fighting Around Irun

Rebels Rush Troops From South: Fresh Reinforcements From Seville

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Fierce fighting has occurred around Irun where both sides are feverishly entrenching themselves, according to a message from Hendaye.

Government armoured train participated in the fighting while the rebels tried to force passage along the Irun Road with armoured cars. Four shells from the rebel batteries fell on the French Consul's villa at Irun but there were no casualties.

Meanwhile the insurgents continue to rush troops from the south to the northern front. A battalion of Moroccan sharpshooters arrived at Burgos from Seville and immediately left for unknown destination. General Millan Astray, founder of the Spanish Foreign Legion and hero of the Riff war reviewed 2,000 shocktroops of the Spanish 'Phalanx' at Burgos before their departure to the front.

It is estimated that there are now 200,000 members of this disciplined organisation in Northern Spain.—Reuter.

GERMAN EVACUATION FROM SPAIN

BERLIN, Aug. 21.

It is officially stated that Germany has no intention of increasing the number of her warships along the Spanish coast.

The warships now 'en route' to Spain will replace those serving in the Spanish waters since July. About 4,000 Germans have been evacuated from Spain and only about 50 remain in Madrid and a few others at Bilbao, Gijon and Santander.

Admiral Reader remained at Berchtesgaden and had a further interview with Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

"NOT AN ULTIMATUM"

Germany's Warning To Madrid

LONDON, Aug. 21.

It is felt in responsible circles that Germany's warning to Madrid is interpreted rather too ominously in some quarters.

It is pointed out that it does not amount to an ultimatum and that Britain herself earlier made it plain that if there was any attack on British vessels measures would immediately be taken to defend them.

It is also pointed out that hitherto no official communique has been issued to justify the assumption that the settlement of the "Kamerun" incident is an essential condition to Germany's participation in the non-intervention agreement.—Reuter.

"FEVERISH RE-ARMAMENT"

BERLIN, Aug. 21.

Germany has diplomatically protested to Moscow against the alleged slanderous inciting broadcast attacks on leaders of German community in Spain.

The German press unanimously inveighs against Russia, where an official news-agency had declared, feverish rearmament is proceeding for the purpose of attack.—Reuter.

GERMAN WARSHIPS FOR SPANISH WATERS

BERLIN, Aug. 20.

The pocket battleship, "Admiral Grafspee" and the cruisers "Leipzig" and "Nurnberg" and a number of torpedo boats commanded by Admiral Bohm, have left Kiel to relieve other German warships in Spanish waters.

Official circles declare that this movement was decided on some time ago.

Admiral Raeder flew to Berchtesgaden to confer with Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

Sp. Govt. Refuses To Return German 'Plane

LONDON, Aug. 21.

It is learned in German circles that prior to the searching of "Kamerun" two German merchantmen were detained in the Spanish ports but that German Government did not take any action because they were detained within three mile limit.

It appears that Spanish Government still refuse to return the German aeroplane seized recently.—Reuter.

MYSTERY OF REBEL WARSHIP

LONDON, August 21.

Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of the rebel warship, "Almirante Cervera" (mentioned yesterday) which was apparently badly damaged but not completely out of action.

One report says that it has gone to Ferrol for repairs while a usually reliable Madrid newspaper "El Sol" says watchers on the shore saw its crew fighting with the officers who were vainly trying to maintain control.

A radio message from a cruiser reported that she was in difficulties near the coast.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST EXECUTIVE MEETS

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party met this afternoon. The subjects tabled for discussion refer to the attitude which the Party should adopt towards the forthcoming elections and the attitude the Party should adopt in case the Kerala Congress dispute is not solved in a manner which would do justice to the aggrieved parties.

Assistant Under-Secretary For India

LONDON, August 21.

Lord Zetland appointed Mr. J. C. Walton, Assistant Under-Secretary for India in succession to Mr. R. H. A. Carter recently appointed Permanent Secretary to the Admiralty.—Reuter.

(Mr Walton sometime Secretary to the Political Department, India Office, had entered Admiralty in 1908, was transferred to the India Office in 1909 and was in Military Service in 1916-17.)

Prakasam Exposes Justicite Tactics

Rush Into Congress Ranks To Betray Nation

OBJECTIONABLE METHODS IN DISTRICT BOARD ELECTIONS

"The record of the Justice Party during the last 15 years is such that men of that Party do not feel happy to offer themselves as candidates on the Justi ce ticket.

"During the last one year and a half there were District Board elections held in 6 districts, which were entirely under the control of the Justice Party before that period. In 5 out of 6 districts, Congressmen are Presidents to-day, backed up by Congress majorities."

The above view was expressed by Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, in an interview to the "Chronicle," refuting the statements made by the Raja of Bobbili, formerly Chief Minister, Madras, and Leader of the Justice Party.

Mr. Prakasam added, "Having regard to the successes of the Congress throughout the country in all the elections during the last 1-1/2 years and the defeat sustained by the Justice Party everywhere in the province, Justice Party men became so nervous as not dare to say openly that they would stand on Justice tickets. It was in those circumstances that there was a great rush from the Justice Party into the Congress ranks, and wherever temporary troubles have arisen in the local bodies they were all due to the persons who have joined the Congress deliberately with a view to strengthen their old party from the Congress side."

Mr. Prakasam said:—

CONGRESS AND JUSTICITES.

"I am glad my esteemed friend the Raja Saheb of Bobbili has returned from his tour in Europe and will be soon taking up the reins of his administration as Chief Minister once again. I should have expected him after 4 months' stay in Europe to have returned to his country with a wider outlook and a change of heart. But from what he stated in his interview to a local paper, there does not seem to be any change in either respect. He was bold enough to level a charge against the Congress in the Madras Presidency that the Congress people approached Justice Party men, induced them to sign the Congress pledge on the promise that there would be no candidates set up against them by the Congress and that they would be returned unopposed.

BASELESS CHARGE.

"On the face of it, this charge is baseless. He was never an eye-witness to any such thing and when it was hearsay he should have considered twice before he could formulate a charge making the public understand as if he were a direct witness. Before he left for Europe, there was occasion for him to refer to the same incident in connection with the charges levelled against the Justice Party by Messrs. C. Ramalinga Reddy (at present Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University) and Satyamurti, in a Gokhale Hall meeting at Madras. I gave him a reply then and now he had repeated the same.

RAO SAHEB AND RAJEN BABU.

"The incident to which the Raja Saheb refers, relates to the conduct of two persons one of them a Rao Saheb and the other his friend both from Cuddapah District. This title-holder garlanded Rajen Babu when he visited the village of the Rao Saheb in his tour of the Andhra Province. He made every one believe that there was a real change of faith in him and that from that moment he was a true Congressman. The Rao Saheb first signed the Congress pledge and later by appointment, myself and Mr. K. Koti Reddi M.L.C., met him and his friend who signed the pledge without raising a single question and handed it to me. These are the bare facts about these two individuals. The Raja Saheb was never present anywhere in the neighbourhood.

"ON FALSE PROMISES."

"I am very sorry that he should have stated that such persons were induced by Congressmen to sign the Congress pledge on false promises.

"Having regard to the successes of the Congress throughout the country in all the elections during the last 2½ years, and the defeat sustained by the Justice Party everywhere, the Justice Party men became so nervous as not to dare to say openly that they would stand on Justice tickets. It was in these circumstances that there was a great rush from the Justice Party into the Congress ranks. There was nothing for the Congress Party to be ashamed of when they succeeded in compelling the opponents to abandon their Party and seek protection under the Congress.

"With respect to the above named two persons we believed that they were 'bona fide,' and never suspected that they would betray the Congress, the moment the Rao Saheb was not put up as a candidate for the Presidentship of the District Board of Cuddapah. It was by such betrayal on the part of these persons and one or two others, that the Congress suffered a set-back for a very temporary period.

CONGRESS NOT-WEAKENED.

"The position of the Congress has not in the least been weakened on account of the betrayal of such men. On the other hand we have gained strength, because we have known all about such persons in proper time. Wherever temporary troubles had arisen in the local bodies, they were all due to the persons who had joined the Congress deliberately with a view to strengthen their old party from the Congress side.

DESPITE BETRAYAL.

"During the last one year and a half, there were District Board elections in half-a-dozen districts, which were entirely under the control of the Justice Party before that period. In 5 out of 6 districts, Congressmen are Presidents to-day, backed up by Congress majorities, in spite of the betrayal by false men.

"In the one district where, the Congress did not succeed, change of boundaries of constituencies, establishment of new polling booths, transference of voters from one area to another, all at the last moment, and so many other objectionable methods were resorted to. The leader of the Justice Party cannot also forget how in every bye-election of the Madras Legislative Council, Justice candidates were defeated by vast majorities.

"The Raja Saheb of Bobbili seems to be jubilant over the differences regarding the Trichy Municipal elections. He will soon know that the Congress is not in the least weakened by the resignation of Dr. T. S. S. Rajan or even by the resignation of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar temporarily from certain offices in the Congress Executive.

"It has not been possible for us in the Madras Presidency to identify persons who have been systematically committing fraud without leaving any clue as to their identity. They put on Khaddar cloth and the white cap, eat and sleep with the Congress Party men. When they go to the polling booths, they vote for the other side, because they know that their voting is a secret affair. It was because of this trouble that the whole lot of the members of the Congress Party were called upon to resign their seats in the North Arcot District Board, and seek re-election.

"There have been some such cases in the Guntur and West Godavery districts and we have been tackling them in our own way.

"When the turn came to Dr. Rajan who is a member of the Legislative Assembly, my friend Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar felt that unless some drastic step was taken, there was no way of checkmating this ramp.

"There have been some ill-informed criticisms even in leading columns in the newspapers here, because all the facts were not known here. Dr. Rajan was himself in the running for the Chairmanship of the Trichy Municipal Council. He was requested by Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar to withdraw in favour of Mr. Thevar who was nominated by the Provincial Working Committee. But Dr. Rajan would not, until he discovered that in the party itself, he had not sufficient backing.

"The Raja Saheb of Bobbili would soon know whether the Congress strengthened day after day on account of the elimination of wrong men, or weakened.

"Raja Saheb regrets that other parties are springing up. The latest incident is the formation of the "people's" Party in Madras, headed by the Maharaja of Pithapuram and other Zamindars and aristocrats, who were members of the Justice Party until very recently.

"The record of the Justice Party during the last 15 years is such that men of that Party do not feel happy to offer themselves as candidates on the Justice ticket.

ADVICE TO BOBBILI

"He has returned to India after speaking to Lord Zetland, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Butler, the Under-Secretary, and he assures us that there is plenty of goodwill in England towards this country. Having regard to past experience, I should have expected the Raja Saheb to have no more disillusionment about the influence of wealth and power on the mind of the Indian voter. I do not want to trouble the readers on this side of the country about the performances of Justice Party and their leaders, of their uninterrupted reactionary administration during the last 15 years. We shall soon be flooding the Madras province with all the literature on the Justice Party's doings, for the forthcoming elections. I would like to tell the Raja Saheb before he leaves Bombay that all is not well in the Party which he led and which he is going to lead for another few months in Madras."

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POLICE OFFICER CROSS-EXAMINED IN "COMMUNIST" TRIAL

Can Government Forfeit Money Seized On Day Of Arrest?

Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C. I. D. gave evidence at the resumed hearing of the petition filed by Iqbal Singh Hundal, who was recently convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay in what was called the "Communist Trial", to decide whether the Government of Bombay could forfeit two sums amounting to Rs. 4,434 seized by the police on the day of his arrest in January last.

Sub-Inspector Kamat put in certain documents found in the room of Mr. S. S. Nimbkar. He tendered some slips showing accounts.

Mr Pardiwalla, counsel for the petitioner, objected to one of the slips being admitted in evidence. He stated that the slip in question was not mentioned in the *panchnama*. Only six slips were stated in the *panchnama* but a seventh slip was produced by the police officer.

The Chief Judge (Mr. A. A. Chitre) upheld the objection.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Counsel for the prosecution then put in some documents which were stated to be the minutes of the "Central Committee of the Communist Party." These were alleged to be in the handwriting of one S. G. Ghate, Secretary of the Committee.

Mr. Pardiwalla objected to these being put in. He stated that the alleged writer of these minutes was not available. The witness was not sure that the documents were in the handwriting of Mr. Ghate.

After some discussion, the objection was upheld.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pardiwalla, Sub-Inspector Kamat stated that the room of Mr. S. S. Nimbkar, brother of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, was not searched on the day of the arrest as the police did not possess a search warrant. His statement in the examination-in-chief, that Mr. R. S. Nimbkar handed over the documents to his brother was not based on personal knowledge. He was not in a position to say whether any documents were at all handed over by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar to his brother. Witness admitted that some of the documents though suspected to be in the handwriting of an alleged Communist were submitted to the handwriting expert.

Some documents seized were stated to be in the handwriting of one Jambhekar. To questions from Counsel for the petitioner, witness stated that he thought that Jambhekar was alive. No efforts, to his knowledge, were made to trace his whereabouts. Movements of all Communists in the limelight were watched by the police. To a question, witness said that he was not prepared to say whether or not Jambhekar was a Communist, in the limelight

Further hearing was adjourned to August 26.

100 ARRESTS AT LUCKNOW

Satyagraha Against Magistrate's Order

LUCKNOW, Aug. 21.

Thirtynine persons were arrested this evening by the police for defying the District Magistrate's order against reciting "Madhasabha". Agitation has been going on for the last two months and about a hundred persons have been taken into custody so far in this connection.

This evening the local Ahrar party and "red shirts" organised jathas.

Batches were taken out continuously till sunset and the arrest followed.—A. P.

15 JAILED FOR RIOTING

Naihati Jute Mill Disturbances Echo

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

In the case arising from the disturbances in the Naihati jute mill following reduction of wages and increase in hours of work. The Additional Sessions Judge, Alipore, to-day sentenced Bal Sahay and 14 others to six months rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of rioting.

The accused were however acquitted on the charge of culpable homicide in connection with the death of a Durwan named Srikissen Panday who was killed during the disturbances.—A. P.

TWO PASSENGERS KILLED?

Seven Seriously Injured When Lorry Crashes Into Tree

NEW DELHI, Aug. 21.

A report from Nangloi states that a lorry proceeding to Rohtak crashed into a tree between Bahadurgarh and Nangloi this afternoon and was completely wrecked.

Two passengers are reported to have been killed on the spot and seven others including three women are said to have been seriously injured.

They are lying in a precarious condition in Nangloi hospital.—A. P.

"CONGRESS MUST ACCEPT THEM"

All-India Kisan Sangh Executive Committee Demands

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Kisan Sangh resumed its deliberations in the afternoon and adopted the following resolutions:

"The Committee requests the Congress Parliamentary Board and the All-India Congress Committee to incorporate the demands stated in the All-India Kisan programme, and pledge every Congress candidate to the struggle for the realisation of these demands inside as well as outside the legislatures.

"The Committee calls upon the Provincial Kisan Sabhas to submit their provincial programme inclucing the All-India programme to the Provincial Congress Parliamentary Boards for inclusion in the Provincial Congress Election Manifestoes.

"The Committee further urges upon the Indian National Congress to adopt only such candidates for the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Legislative Assembly as have stood for the peasantry and have whole-heartedly supported its cause and unreservedly supported its demands.

"The Committee authorises the Provincial Kisan organisations wherever the strength of the Kisan movement and the mass support of the peasantry warrants such a move, to submit a list of candidates to the Provincial Congress Parliamentary Boards for adoption as Congress candidates, for the forthcoming elections.

CONGRESS MUST ACCEPT THEM.

"The Committee calls upon the Kisan organisations to organise provincial, district and local Kisan conferences, before the end of November to support the demands of the Kisan Sangh and to urge their acceptance by the Congress."

It was further resolved that after the reports of all such conferences were received, the Committee should review the position so that the future policy in the forthcoming elections of the Kisan organisations might be decided at the next session of the Kisan Conference proposed to be held at Faizpur.

The Committee urged on the Government by a resolution that a state of famine should be declared in Bombay province and afford relief to the stricken peasants immediately. Similarly it was urged that relief should be provided to those who were affected by floods in four provinces in the country.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to make arrangements for holding the next Kisan Conference at Faizpur.

No Greater God Than Bread!

Exploitation Of Kisans In The Name Of Religion Must Stop, Says Swami Sahajanand Saraswati

"I am a Sanyasi, I have been brought up all my life as a religious man and taught to worship God, but I tell you to-day there is no greater God than bread." Thus declared Swami Sahajanand Saraswati' presiding over a public meeting held at the Jinnah Hall on Friday evening.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, introducing Swamiji, gave a brief account of the peasant movement, and stated that Swami Sahajanand was a strong and silent worker, who had devoted his time and attention whole-heartedly to the peasant movement.

PEASANTS' PLIGHT.

Swamiji in his speech said that in Bihar rent had to be paid in kind and this was playing havoc with the peasants. To add to their miseries, the districts of Saran and Chapra had practically been washed away by floods.

The rich had deserted the land and fled but the poor could not. They had struck on to the hovels and died in hundreds.

GREATER THAN RELIGION

The Kisan was exploited all along. Even religion exploited him. It spoke to him of Karma and had made him such a fatalist that he had lost all capacity for action. Religion was great but the problem of bread was greater.

Continuing, the speaker said that out of a population of 4 crores in Bihar only 4 lacs owned land. The Government had admitted 60 per cent depression but the relief given was infinitesimal.

TWO LIVE MOVEMENTS

Professor N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., said that the peasant and the Labour movements were the two which were most alive to-day. Germany, Britain and other debtor countries had declared a moratorium, but when they asked for a moratorium in India, they were called madmen, idealists and impracticable visionaries. Government laughed at them.

People were hankering after offices and it looks as though they would get them. Good luck to them, said the speaker, but let them beware. They should look sharp and give immediate relief in the matter of rural indebtedness.

Coming to the question of Zamindari, Professor Ranga said that while the maximum revenue per acre charged by the Government was Rs. 18, Zamindars sometimes charged a rent of Rs. 84 per acre. The sufferings of the peasants could only be imagined. They were hanging on the lands because they knew not what to do.

Who is to protect these helpless peasants? The Congress was promising them this protection and was begging for their votes. But what were they going to achieve? The bicameral system of Legislature would successfully thwart their attempts. Even a 'Gandhi-cap' Governor could not abolish the Zamindari system.

Besides the Congress could not get majorities everywhere. They would have to form coalition groups with Moderates, Loyalists, Communalists, Anti-Swarajists, men whose politics was antiquated and whose economics was confined to selfish interests.

Could Congress declare a moratorium? It could not because it must keep peace with the millionaires. They say they will carry out schemes of rural reconstruction.

The way to Swaraj was not by an alliance with top hats but by the work of naked peasants and workers like the Swamiji.

Professor Ranga went on to speak of the advantages of Socialism.

"GLORIOUS INDIA."

The Professor concluded by saying that if Socialism was adopted, they would soon see a better India, a richer India, a happier and more glorious India.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik and others addressed the meeting and gave harrowing accounts of the sufferings of the peasants in the famine and flood-ridden areas.

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"Desire"

A thrilling story of a woman who stole pearls and a Gay Lothario who stole hearts!

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

Remember Rudolph Valentino The Artist Who Sacrificed For And Served Other Artists

"Desire", Marlene Dietrich At Pathe—"Rainy Afternoon" At Regal—Katherine Hepburn's "Alice Adams" At Capitol—"The Stoker" At Excelsior—"The Singing Kid" At Opera—Popular Revivals And Daily Change At Central

"One Rainy Afternoon" at the Regal this week.

"THE STOKER"

At The Excelsior

The tough "he-man" is always popular when he proves to have a "heart of gold" beneath his rough exterior. The public feels that he should be forgiven anything, so long as he is amusing, and sound at heart.

"The Stoker" is a story now projected at the Excelsior this week in which a rough diamond gets himself into a series of laughter-making difficulties and if he does not come out of them all with dignity, we like him no less for that.

As the hurly stoker living a pent-up, tedious existence in the stoke-hole of a gaint ocean liner, Leslie Fuller lives up to our idea of what a rough diamond should be; he is a bruiser, but the people he bruises generally deserves it; for the small and defenceless he will use his sturdy fists with a will.

His pet opponent is the stokers' forman, a surely sneak who goes in terror of Bill's "left". As the result of a pleasant little scrap with this worthy, Bill gets sacked, but is given another chance by Sir Richard Munro,..... Chairman of the Company, who had in his earlier days been a stoker also.

On the next trip Sir Richard's son Frank is sent into the stoke-hole to "prove his metal"; without knowing his identity Bill champions the youngster against the other coalies. The pair share many adventures accompanied by Oswald, played by little Georgie Harris, that tiny piece of film vivacity.

A thrilling chase with a horde of natives in full cry after them when they escape from a native cafe is one of the great moments of the film. Another time Bill and his little friend attend a fancy dress dance on deck dressed as Henry VIII and Nell Gwynne.

The cast includes Leslie Fuller, Georgie Harris, Phyllis Clare, Leslie Bradley, Clive Melville, Pat Atherne, Gibson Rowland, Robert English, W. G. O'Neill.

It is directed by Leslie Pearce.

"The Stoker" at the Excelsior—this week.

AL JOLSON'S BEST MUSICAL "SINGING KID"

Songs And Spectacular Dances At Opera House

The new Al Jolson musical 'The Singing Kid' is at the Opera House. To those who know their movies in general and Al Jolson films in particular, nothing more is needed than this brief statement, for Al, like good wine, gets better as year follows year—retaining all the youthful vigour for which he has been famous for decades, and gaining in whimsicality, stage craft and qualities of entertainment.

To those less versed in film lore, let it be stated that Al Jolson was the star of the first screen musical, 'The Jazz Singer' with which Warner Bros., revolutionized the motion picture industry.

Naturally, since then, the technique of picture making has improved with Warner Bros., constantly blazing new trials, and Al Jolson always leading in his own particular field of entertainment.

Now comes what all Jolson fans—and they constitute the bulk of the nation's Theatre goers—will agree in his greatest vehicle—the entirely human, appealing story with music which first National Pictures has called 'The Singing Kid.'

Bobby Connolly, the famous dance maestro, outdid himself in the spectacular speciality numbers, in one of which appear some of Hollywood's most beautiful dancing girls, and in other black beauties imported from Harlem.

The picture carries more of a story than the ordinary musical drama or comedy.

It deals with a famous entertainer whose gold-digging fiance plays him for a sucker and then runs off with his lawyer who has robbed him of every cent he possesses. To top it all his voice goese back on him and he is forced to go through the woods to recuperate. But there he meets a beautiful girl with whom he falls madly in love. After a series of entanglement and misunderstandings the story winds up on Broadway again in a most pleasing and surprising climax.

Never was Jolson in better voice, nor has he ever shown more pep and vivacity, than in singing the tuneful airs of this piece and in frollicking thought the riotous comedy situations. Among other, he sings with little Sybil Jason, the six-year old child wonder, who not only has an excellent voice, but is a rare humitator and a capable and understanding actress.

Beverly Roberts, who plays opposite Jolson in the feminine lead, is new to the screen, having just recently been a sensation on Broadway. But she knows the show business and fits in perfectly with the atmosphere of the screen. Her capable portrayal of the girl Jolson meets when recuperating would indicate that she is destined to go a long way in film work.

Claire Dodd is capable and coldy beautiful in the role of the siren whose gold-digging proclivities and fickleness puts the singing kid on the rocks Edward Everett Horton, as Jolsons, Secretary, Allen Jenkins, as his valet, and Jack Durant and Frank Mitchell the famous Broadway comedians, furnish much of the rollicking fun of the piece.

Jolson is featured with the Yacht Club Boys in the first of the spectacular numbers in which blondes, brunettes, red heads and platinum beauties romp across the state. It is a colourful number with melodious medleys and lyrical nonsense.

In the second big number, Jolson and Wini Shaw, in blackface, sing to the sizzling symphonies of Cab Calloway and his swing band. It is in this number that the coloured ha cha girls do their trackin' to red-hot rhythm as they undulate up 'dem golden stairs' in a sort of mad spirituale.

William Keighley has done a fine job of directing, assembling the various elements in the picture into a co-ordinate entity. The music and lyrics are by the famous song team of E. Y. Harburg and Harold Arlen.

Al Jolson in the "Singing Kid" at the Royal Opera House this week.

RUDOLPH VALENTINO ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Members of the Valentino Association write:—

On Sunday 23rd August 1936, the cinema world will celebrate the 10th death anniversary of Rudolph Valentino, the world's famous Cinema Star. "The Valentino Association" which is particularly interested in keeping the memory of the late star alive will do some charitable work on the occasion. "The Valentino Association" is in London and it has members in all parts of the world. In Bombay City alone it has nearly a dozen members.

We have been endeavouring to open a "Valentino Association" branch in Bombay. All we need is what the Americans call:—"A break"—and hope that we will get it from you.

THE MOVEMENT

The above movement was inaugurated in London on August 23rd, 1927, in response to many requests from those who were anxious to honour and perpetuate the memory of the great star in a worthy and dignified manner, on lines of which we feel he would have approved. Not as the "Matinee Idol," an angle he disliked, but as the artist who gladly made considerable personal sacrifices to maintain his ideals and to improve screen conditions, and who, by the charm and sincerity of characterisations, has won for himself an ever-living place in the esteem and affection of thousands of every nationality.

Those interested may write to members at 46, Harvey Road Chowpatty, Bombay.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

'victim' of the cinema kiss and the pair make an ideal romantic team. The producers have cast enough sure-fire comedy stars in this first production to insure everybody a laugh-crowded evening—there's Hugh Herbert as Toto, the prompter and friend of Lederer; Roland Young as the producer who hires

(continued on page 4)

KATHARINE HEPBURN IN "ALICE ADAMS"

At The Capitol

An intensely interesting character study of life in a small Midwestern community in presented by Katharine Hepburn in "Alice Adams." Its human interest should strike a responsive chord in the hearts of all. The production achieves its triumph through the genius of Miss Hepburn whose portrayal of the sensitive, ambitious daughter from a poor provincial family in the Midwest is a triumph of subtle artistry rarely achieved by any star. Her gallant courage, her heartaches at the snubs administered by the elite of the community, are portrayed with a finesse and dramatic repression which marks her as one with the outstanding actresses of the day. The story is a screen version of the Booth Tarkington Pulitzer Prize novel of 1922, which was one of the most talked of books of its day. It has lost nothing on its charm and appealing human interest in its transition to the screen. Its heroine is a young girl who fights for love and social recognition and wins a soul-satisfying victory over wealth and social barriers. Outstanding characterizations mark the portrayals of others in the cast. Fred Stone gives a realistic interpretation of the badgered, hopeless father who sacrifices ethics in an effort to provid luxuries of his family. As the nagging, solvenly wife and mother, Ann Shoemaker stamps the character with convincing realism, Fred MacMurray, as the handsome gallant from the big city, meets all the requirements of good looks and masculine appeal required for the romantic lead opposite Miss Hepburn. Evelyn Venable capably plays her rival. Every character is finely drawn and capably acted by other members of the cast, including Frank Albertson, Hedda Hopper, Charles Grapewin, and Ann Shoemaker. Good taste and understanding mark the direction of George Stevens, who has long been noted for his skill in handling human interest stories.

Marlene Dietrich and Gary Cooper in "Desire" at Pathe this week.

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

At The Central

The Central this week is having a daily change of programme when six Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer super-pictures are to be screened. Many have not yet forgotten the sensation which this superb pictures had created when they were released for the first time in Bombay as entirely brand new copies have lately arrived from America, the Management of the Central has thought fit to have a special revival of this five pictures. On Saturday and Sunday will be screened "The Broadway Melody of 1936" to be followed on Monday with "Last of the Pagans" and on Tuesday with the Great Garbo picture Anna Karenina. On Wednesday will be screened the famous Laurel and Hardie comedy "Bonnie" Scotland," while on Thursday you will see "Mutiny On the Bounty." The Daily Change Programme will be brought to a successful termination on Friday with another great Greta Garbo super-picture "Painted Veil."

"RAINY AFTERNOON"

At The Regal

Orchids—in large quantities—are rated by Mary Pickford and Jesse L. Lasky for "One Rainy Afternoon" the first offering of their new producing affiliation which brings Francis Lederer, Ida Lupino and a great cast to the Regal Theatre from to-day. For this gay, sparkling Parisian romantic comedy with incidental music is a sheer delight, from its opening shot to its final fadeout. The very unusual plot is set in motion when a dashing young Parisian actor (Lederer) kisses a strange beauty by mistake in a darkened cinema theatre. Out of this little misdemeanour grows a series of highly entertaining developments, including a trial which proves a laugh riot and from which Lederer emerges the most romantic figure in all Paris and a sensational musical star. Lederer, who sings for the first time on the screen, has his perfect role at last, and he sings divinely. Blonde Ida Lupino is pretty, pert and charming as the

(Continued in Col. 3)

MARLENE DIETRICH AND GARY COOPER IN "DESIRE"

At Pathe

Marlene Dietrich and Gary Cooper have been chosen by Frank Borzage as the greatest screen love team of all time.

Borzage has been called "an expert at love" through his direction of "Seventh Heaven," "A Farewell to Arms," and other memorable films. He has won the coveted Academy award for directorial distinction.

He lists, in the order of merit, Dietrich and Cooper; Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell; Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. William Powell and Myrna Loy; Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray.

Borzage believes the leading couple to be "tops." Originally teamed in "Morocco," they are co-starred in "Desire," Paramount's new romantic drama projected this evening at the Pathe Theatre.

"This couple has everything," Borzage explains. "Miss Dietrich, mystery woman, creature of ice and fire, finds her attributes set off by the easy-going charm of Gary Cooper. Each complements the other in a manner unparalleled on the screen."

Though sentiment over the past, Borzage, who directed "Desire," thinks that modern screen lovers are more convincing.

Other teams which he considers as outstanding in screen history were Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne; Rudolph Valentino and Agnes Ayres; John Gilbert and Greta Garbo; Gloria Swanson and Wallace Reid; Buddy Rogers and Mary Brian.

"Desire" describes the unexpected romance that follows a sensational jewel robbery. Miss Dietrich portrays the siren who races to Spain with her booty. Cooper plays an American engineer bent on making the most of his vacation abroad.

John Halliday, William Frawley, Ernest Cossart, Akim Tamiroff and Alan Mowbray head the supporting cast.

MARION DAVIES IN "HEARTS DIVIDED"

Coming To Royal Opera House

Laid in the colourful and romantic setting of the South in 1803 and presenting one of the most distinguished casts ever assembled for a motion picture, Marion Davies' new cosmopolitan production, 'Hearts Divided', has been booked for the Opera House to follow the 'Singing Kid'.

The story, by Rida Johnson Young, has an historical background, set in the Napoleonic era and touching on the Louisiana Purchase. Leading American and French characters set the stage for a glamorous romance between Captain Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the French Emperor, and Betay Patterson, the belle of Baltimore and Washington.

Songs, written especially for the production by the famous team of Harry Warren and Al Dubin, are sung by Dick Powell, with Miss Davies joining him in one of the catchy airs. The famous Hall Johnson Choir also make their film debut in this picture, singing several spirituals and furnishing background music.

Miss Davies has the role of Betsy Patterson, and Powell plays the part of Jerome, whose love for Betsy is far stronger than his desire for fame and fortune. The role of Napoleon is played by Claude Rains.

Charles Ruggles, Edward Everett Hotton and Arthur Treacher have comedy roles as the indefatigable and highly amusing lovers of Miss Betsy. Other comedy parts are taken by Walter Kingsford and Etienne Girardot as the aids of Jerome.

Katharine Hepburn in "Alice Adams" at the Capitol this week.

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SOAP & OINTMENT

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Persian Text Books

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I learn that the question regarding the prescribing of Persian books for F. Y. A., and Inter-Arts for (1937-38) is to be decided upon in this month, I therefore submit the following suggestions for your consideration.

About 2 years ago, while sanctioning editions of "Syasatnamah" and 'Hafiz" by Dr. Daudpota, the price was not fixed, and the result was that mere texts of those two books were sold at an exorbitant price of rupees seven per set, and with Translation, and Notes at rupees thirteen per set. This was solely because monopoly was given by the University without fixing the price.

I hope the University will not repeat the above mistake this time. The same "Syasatnamah" and "Hafiz" were prescribed for this year too (36-37); and as these are non-copyright books and as nobody's edition was 'particularly' recommended, both books together with Translation and Notes were sold at rupees two per set, as there were more than one edition of the same books in the market.

I, therefore, submit for the consideration of the Bombay University Authorities, that in view of the Persian books being practically non-copyright, they should simply give the names of the books prescribed and the first and concluding lines of the passages to enable two or three editions of the same books coming out simultaneously, and owing to rivalry among the different publishers, the prices in the light of the past experience, will be considerably low.—Yours, etc.,

M. E. MIRZA.

Milk Supply In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The dearth of milch cattle in India and Milk and Dairy produce in cities has very often been strongly stressed in various official inquiries and in newspapers for a number of years. Directly or indirectly this problem seems to have come to the forefront since our present Viceroy took up the question of welfare of the peasants.

Humanitarians in India have been carrying on incessant propaganda against the slaughter of cattle in India, but it is not the butcher alone who performs the slaughter. Take, for example, the horrible treatment of some of our milch cattle by the "Gowallas". Considering that, slaughter by the butcher would be a blessing to the poor dumb creatures, rather than a curse. How callously indifferent are some people in India towards this problem! Cattle are allowed to starve without care and shelter with the inevitable result that they finally die which is a relief from the sufferings. This is too common especially in the hot days, and when the rainy season sets in and pasture and green grass are available in plenty they gorge themselves to death. This indifference for nearly two centuries has brought about the present state of affairs and the losses to India from this will be appalling and difficult to work out in figures.

The very fact that there is at present a high infant mortality which is mainly due to scarcity of milk and Dairy produce should serve as an eye opener. Death and decease are on the increase progressively. Shortage and deterioration of cattle has made agriculture less profitable to the peasant. T. B., that deadly scourge of modern times day by day is laying a siege on humanity and is reaching an epidemic stage. This is causing great concern to the authorities. Defficient nutrition has been the cause for all these ills has been admitted so often and perhaps the best solution is at once to make available to the population abundant supply of milk and dairy produce and care of village cattle for agriculture.

In the past some energetic corporators have tried to solve this problem. But up to now no constructive solution has ever come forth. The result is that the price of milk in Bombay is more than what is paid anywhere else in the world.

Dairying and cattle breeding farms round about cities and towns as a possible solution of this problem is worth serious consideration. As an alternative avenue of employment to relieve educated unemployment this should receive encouragement as it can successfully absorb thousands in the vocation. Such organisations will also serve as a link between the peasant and the citizen and pave the way for marketing organisation to the agriculturist peasant and production of Fruits, Flowers and vegetables will get a fillip.

Given sufficient capital and public support and also some legislative measures, cities in India could be abundantly provided with milk and butter in 10 years' time. Already, public are feeling that everything about their milk supply is not what it should be. In such a big city as Calcutta, where there are thousands of milch cattle, the public have been reduced to using tinned milk. The usual cry is that pure milk is so difficult to obtain. In other words it has been made difficult to obtain by our own insensate greed for cheaper milk.

In Bombay fortunately conditions are not so bad. But we cannot congratulate ourselves yet on this. The price of milk is increasing. From two to three annas a seer a few years ago it has reached to four and six annas today. Yet the quality is always doubtful.

Very soon, if the present conditions are not improved we might be forced to follow the example of Calcutta. Will not our Corporators move in this matter?—Yours, etc.

G. S. KOLPE.

Santa Cruz.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

On Pope, Pacts, Papers And Politics !

That Pact !

M. N. S. condemns the recent Ambedkar—Moonji pact and asks if "it is worth-while to make any effort to keep such people within the Hindu fold, who view it merely with a calculative eye."

"Tyranny"

K. R. M. protests against the proposal of certain schools to hold a preliminary test for the supplementary matriculation examination, and requests the Bombay University to save 'the slaughtered innocent' from this further tyranny.

Dabbling

CATHOLIC deplores the attempts being made by 'the Examiner' to 'inject the anti-congress serum into the veins of Catholics' by asking them to vote for non-Congress candidates. The correspondent adds that a supposedly religious paper like 'The Examiner' has no right to dabble in politics in this manner.

Papal Address

T. A. A. AIYAR applauds the address recently delivered by the Pope in Rome wherein he condemned war in no uncertain terms. The correspondent hopes that "it will have a sobering effect upon those who put their faith in brute strength."

A Muddle

J. K. WAGLE (Karwar) says that the European political situation has become a hopeless muddle and "an atmosphere of unscrupulous suspicion and hatred has become the order of the day." The chief sources of danger he finds in the dictatorships of Hitler and Mussolini, in the Spanish civil war and in the growth of Fascism in Greece.

Doctor's Dilemma

A DOCTOR (Jalgaon), referring to Doctor Sumant Mehta's recent presidential address at the Students' Conference wherein he asked students "Educate Your Parents," says here is "a great dilemma:" Are the parents to educate the boys or the boys to educate the parents? He favours restrictions on boys "till they are fit to live independantly."

Speed

N. J. MANKAME (Bombay) suggests that high speed is not the real cause of motor accidents and attributes them to lack of proper pavements and the congestion in the streets.

Mavalies

"A BORIVLI RESIDENT" complains of the high-handed attitude of local Mavalies who are becoming a danger to public peace and safety. He wants the Suburban police to investigate the matter thoroughly and also protests against the location of a liquor shop in the Town Planning area.

"Medical Act Amendment Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the last week of January 1936, you published a letter under the caption "Medical Amendment Bill" in which Dr. H. R. Deshpande of Bijapur mentioned that the Indian Medical Union, having 17 branches all over India, was going to introduce the Bengal Medical Amendment Bill to secure registration of its members at the Council session in March, 1936. The letter also invited doctors to enlist members and join the Union themselves. I shall be very grateful to the said Dr. Deshpande will let me know the fate of the then proposed bill. If memory does not fail me it was in the issue of 20th or 21st January 1936.—Yours etc.,

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

Bombay, August 5.

Practical Efficiency

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The following flaming words appeared in the "Daily Herald" of July 20th instant.

"To-day is the day when practical efficiency is the mainspring which is required for the future success of our boys and girls".

The same can be said for the students in India where education and unemployment is the heart-burning question of the day".

It is an open fact that our Universities have produced merely educated paupers without any practical efficiency, imprisoned behind the bars of books. Others who are outside the realm of the students stoop to flimsy criticisms instead of proceeding with concrete suggestions.

The student of to-day knows a great deal theoretically about stocks and shares, present worth and discount, about those mysterious X's in Algebra, and the three concerned things in Geometry. But ask him to merely fill in a cheque and he gets confused. Hence whom should we blame? Surely the Alma Mater that moulds him.—Yours etc.,

JALERIQ.

"Ancient Shrines At Mazagaon

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 15th July 1936, it was published under the heading "Ancient Shrines At Mazagon" with an appeal to the entire Hindu community. Dhakoo Dewoo (Shenvi) claims to be the direct descendant of some Mahratta Sardar, namely, Sakharam Bapu and declares that he is the sole owner of the shrines.

As Trustees of the above mentioned temple it is our duty in the interest of the public at large to relate facts as they are. The temple in question is not the property of a single individual but it is the common property of the general Hindu public of Mazagon and in accordance with the rules and regulations of this public temple a committee of trustees was formed and it was consequently registered and we have been in communication from time to time with the Collector of Bombay, Municipal Commissioner and City Engineer with regard to the temple matters. Not only that but the actual erection of the temple is awaited after passing of the plan which is submitted to the City Engineer for approval.

It will not be out of place for us to circulate for the information of the public the true copies of letters of the Executive and City Engineer of the Bombay Municipality addressed to and received by the said Dhakoo Dewoo.

True copies of letters received by Dhakoo Dewoo.

Letter No. EB1746|D of 28-29 dated 8th January, 1929.

"That the land in question has been handed over to Mr. P. S. Daware, Managing Trustee by the Collector of Bombay, and the G.I.P. Railway for the use of the temple as a Trustee "and in support of this Mr. P. S. Daware has produced certain correspondence".

Letter No. EB8130|A of 34-35 dated 23rd March 1935.

" 'That you were not the owner of the property' on which it is intended to build the above-mentioned shed. I have further to draw attention to the note at the foot of the intimation of disapproval that "This intimation gives no right to build upon ground which is not your property."

From this it will be judged by the public that the said Dhakoo Dewoo has no concern "what-soever" with the property-ownership of this ancient shrine at Mazagon.—Yours, etc.,

PURSHOTTAM SHIVRAMJEE DAWARE,

Managing Trustee, Shri Gaodevi Temple, 2nd Carpenter St., near Nabates Tank Bridge, Mazagon, Bombay.

Trustees of Gaodevi (Tamkadevi), 1. Purshottam Shivramjee Daware. 2 Kashinath Bhikaji Sahani, 3. Pandurang Babuljee Maistry 4. Gunaji Dhondaji Ghule, 5. Dayaram Vithaldas Mehta.

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Indian Institute Of Science

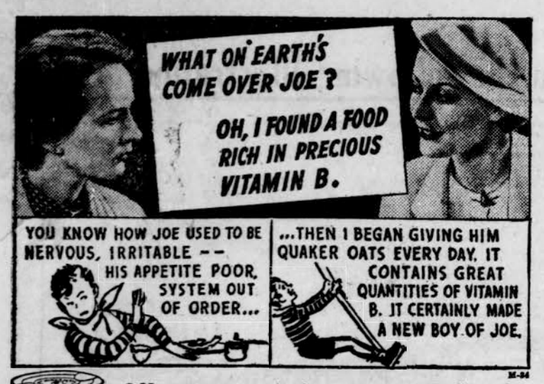
We have been obliged on account of pressure on our space to hold over the third and final article on the Indian Institute of Science. It will be published on Tuesday morning.

Flood Relief Procession

Mr. Devidas Ghosh, Secretary, Shree Hindu Anath Ashram Bombay, communicated by wire to the following effect dated 20th to Sjt. Mohanlal Saxena, United Provinces Congress Committee, Lucknow:—

"Remitting second instalment Rs. 100/-. Another two bales clothing forwarding to-morrow." The previous two bales—pressed and bound weighed 12 maunds and 8 seers, were despatched from Wadi Bunder dated the 19th. The Railway receipt has been duly forwarded The Relief Procession for the 3rd day started collections for the flood victims on Thursday morning. Starting from Kalbadevi Road and traversing through Hanuman Gali Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, Cavel Street Chira Bazar, Carnac Road it terminated at the Crawford Market.

The total of the third day's collections amount to two cartloads of clothings and Rs. 130/- in cash.


WHAT ON EARTH'S COME OVER JOE?
OH, I FOUND A FOOD RICH IN PRECIOUS VITAMIN B.
YOU KNOW HOW JOE USED TO BE NERVOUS, IRRITABLE -- HIS APPETITE POOR, SYSTEM OUT OF ORDER...
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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Arjun Raghoo, aged 55 was not in good health for the last 15 months. He became worse some four months ago and since the last ten days he had lost the use of his hands as his fingers had become clawed.

It appears that he and his family were staying at his brother's house in Moghul Lane. As he became worse and worse he is stated to have threatened to take his life.

This morning his body was found floating in a well in the compound of Moghul Wadi.

The inquest will be held to-morrow.

A Cyclist met with a fatal motor accident at Matunga, yesterday.

It is reported that Vinayak Balwant Pilgaonkar, aged 47, was riding his cycle along Matunga Station Road towards Vincent Road. At the junction of the two roads he was knocked down by motor lorry Bom. 8032 which was proceeding towards the King's Circle.

He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital immediately but died at 8-30 p.m.

The inquest was adjourned to August 28th.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Dinshawji Pestonji Patel to-day at the Girgaum Court, finding him guilty on a charge of possessing illicit country liquor. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

The defence pleaded ignorance in the matter and put in a plea that the liquor was bought by one Gustadji for the accused from a country liquor shop on paying cash.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty being saitsfied with the evidence before the Court. The Magistrate was not satisfied with the defence plea.

Unemployment took a toll of one more life, in the person of Ghulam Hussein Suleman, a young man of 25, who died yesterday night at the J. J. Hospital.

His mother, a domestic servant, residing at Dongri, stated in evidence before the City Coroner that her son was without occupation for the last two years. He had attempted to do odd jobs but had failed in all his efforts.

On Thursday morning, at 10-30, the mother came home and found her son writhing in agony. He showed a bottle the contents of which he had taken. A few drops of the sulphuric acid yet remained in the bottle.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Nine persons were arrested last night following a gaming raid in a building on Wadia Street, off Tardeo Road.

It is stated that the servants of some of the accused used to keep watch outside the building (Ben Kuvar building) on the road, while their masters accepted bets.

The raid was carried out by the Prevention of Gambling Squad.

The names of the arrested persons are: Jehangirji Framji, Ratansi Rustomji, Naserwanji Rustomji, Dorabsha Dinshawji, Kaikushru Adalji, Shankar Bhawoo, Makanlal Mani Shankar, Ramchandra Dhakoo and Shioshankar Vishnu.

All the accused were placed before the Mazagaon Magistrate and the Police applied for extension of bail for seven days.

The Magistrate granted the application.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassodev at the High Court dismissed the appeals of Shiva Gangaram and his daughter Saku who were sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Nasik to transportation for life and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

The first accused was convicted of the murder of a woman named Bhimi. The second accused was convicted of destroying the evidence of the offence.

In the lower court both the accused made confessions which they later retracted.

The first accused in his statement said that the deceased who was his relative was a witch and she had caused, by her black art, the deaths of some persons in his family and in the village.

She used to destroy calves and heifers. Milch cows and buffaloes used to dry up under the influence of her black art.

The whole village was in mortal terror of her evil spell.

The accused further stated that once the deceased demanded eggs from him, and on his refusal, she angrily retorted that he would soon see eggs. A few days later, he had an abscess on his leg, and when the boils burst, eggs came out of them. Such strange things had frequently happened by the spell of her black art.

Under these circumstances he was tired of the deceased whom he killed to rid himself and the village of her evil influence.

A person alleged to be leaving for Persia without meeting the obligations of a deal he made with a local Radio company, was arrested at the Docks by the Lamington Road Police, Bombay, on a complaint from the company.

Sayad Hussain Sayad Abbas was apprehended at the docks on Thursday while he was about to embark on s.s. "Versova".

It was alleged he took on 20th May a Radiogram worth Rs. 750 from the Radio and Sound Corporation, Lamington Road, and agreed to pay in instalments.

He paid two instalments of Rs. 100 each and the Radiogram was installed at the accused's hotel at Poona.

A few days ago, it seems the Poona agent of the company reported to the head-office that the accused had disposed of the Radiogram.

Subsequently the accused was arrested under the above circumstances.

On his being arrested the story took another turn when the property was returned at the police station by a man from Poona to whom the accused telephoned from Bombay.

It was alleged that the accused stated that he kept the Radiogram at the Minerva Talkies.

But the circumttances under which the property was kept at the Minerva Talkies is still shrouded in mystery.

To facilitate the police to make further inquiries in the matter at Poona the accused was bailed out till 4th of September.

Following the arrest of a man early this morning at Umerkhadi Road, stated to be loitering in a suspicious manner, stolen articles were detected by the residents of the locality.

A police constable on "post-duty", it is stated, found Ganpat Rawna at Umerkhady Road early this morning. The constable suspected him and so arrested him and asked him whither he was bound and what article he carried.

Loud cries at that silent hour roused foot-path sleepeers who gathered round the person arrested by the constable.

The whole locality was agog and residents came down.

A resident of an adjoining building pointed out his shirt and 'dhoti' worn by the arrested person; yet another resident pushed his way through the crowd and claimed a 'saree' which the suspect possessed.

Then more people elbowed their way in; by this time the constable ordered the suspect to move on and he was marched off to the police station, followed by a large garrulous crowd.

The suspect was placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be remanded for a week, pending further police inquiries.

"I have come to the conclusion that the centering had not been made sufficiently strong and had not been properly supported. For this defect, in my opinion the Architect as well as the contractor are responsible. "If the landlord had been doing the work departmentally, he and the supervisor and "maistry" are responsible".

Thus stated Mr. Framroz Jamshetiji Kanga L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, P. W. D. in the course of his evidence at the inquest touching the death of two coolies, Ganpat Mahadeo Malanker and Kamaluddin Aminuddin.

It will be recalled that on the 14th August, a building under construction on the Vincent Road collapsed as a result of which two coolies Ganpat and Aminuddin died, one, on the same day and the other on the 16th.

Mr. Kanga, in his evidence stated that he examined the building under construction. On the 19th August, the building had gone up to the 3rd floor and masonry work had been raised about 8½ feet from the floor level of the 3rd floor. Wooden centering had been evidently placed for laying cement concrete lintal over the windows as a projecting 'chhaya' in the shape of a roof.

On examining the debris witness came to the conclusion that 60 feet of concrete had been in position. The centering with the freshly laid 'chhaya' had fallen down and along with it about 95 feet of brick masonry. Even the window frames fixed in the masonry had come down.

To a question by the Court, witness replied that from an examination of the centering (i.e. the wooden casing for the cement concrete) that has not fallen down, He came to the conclusion that the centering had not been made sufficiently strong and had not been properly supported. For this defect he held the Architect and Contractor responsible.

Questioned as to whether the rains had anyway contributed to the collapse witness said that he did not think the weather had anything to do with it.

The brick masonry which had fallen was quite good but witness could not give any opinion about the cement concrete.

To a question put by Mr. M. C. Mody, the Architect, witness said that the planking for the centering of the 'chhaya' ought to have been at least one inch thick and supported at every two to three feet by a joist of at least 2"x4" such was not the case here.

The planking was 3|4 to 1 inch but the absolutely necessary supports were not given. The props supporting the centering were not properly wedged. He had come to the conclusion that the props had been placed in a most unworkmanlike manner and were about 6 feet apart.

Witness stated that he adhered to the opinion that the centering had not been made sufficiently strong and that it had not been properly supported.

Mr. Abdul Aziz Karimbakh Shaik, Municipal Engineer, Building Division, said that he had made a superficial examination and wanted a week's time for making calculations.

The inquest is adjourned to August 27th.

UNITED FRONT DEMONSTRATIONS

Railway Workers Meet And Chalk Out Propaganda Plans

About sixty delegates from the shops of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. and the G. I. P. Railway from Lower Parel, Parel and Matunga assembled on Wednesday evening in the Office of the G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union to consider the united front demonstration and further intensify the propaganda for demonstration of August, 23.

Com. Shinde was in the chair. Com. Charles Mascarenhas, Secretary of the United Front Committee against retrenchment, explained the purpose of the united front. He said that three central Labour organisations, the Railway Unions in the City and the B. P. C. C. and the Congress Socialist Party were joining hands to protest against retrenchment on railways. The United front represented the opinion of all sections of labour who were indignant at the repeated attacks on the standards of the Railway workers.

He then read the following resolution agreed to by the United Front Committee.

"This meeting having taken note of the serious situation created on the Railways by the action of the Railway Board in issuing orders regarding;

1. retrenchment of about 4,000 employees,

2 lowering scales of pay without proper enquiry and without any consultation affecting hundreds of thousands of employees, strongly condemns both and being fully cognisant of the fact that the well being and livelihood of thousands of railway workers is now menaced, calls upon all the railway organisations to bring home to the railway workers the gravity of the issues involved and to take immediate steps to intensify the organisational activity with a view to offering the maximum of resistance."

The programme of meetings and procession on Sunday evening was placed before the workers' delegates.

Speeches were made by Comrades Khale, Shivbishal, Oak, Zulmiram Chaudhary, Abdul Razak, Mubarak Ali Sagar explaining the implications of the United Front stressing the necessity of closing up of the ranks of workers from below to offer the maximum of resistance.

They urged the workers to join the demonstration on Sunday in large numbers and demonstrate their indignation and resentment. It was also pointed out that the success of their demonstration undoubtedly would lead to the development of the struggle and the cementing of the breach of the Trade Union movement.

U. S. LEGISLATOR SHOT DEAD BY GUNMEN

Careering wildly through the streets at 60 miles an hour in a desperate endeavour to escape his pursuers, John M. I. Bolton, 34-year-old member of the Chicago State Legislature, was slain at the wheel of his wrecked car his head torn by a blast from a shot-gun fired at close range. An eye-witness saw Bolton's car roar past, and watched it being gradually overtaken by another, from which several men were leaning out firing volleys from sawn-off shot-guns. Bolton slumped forward dead and his car crashed into a tramway wire standard. His assassins escaped. Bolton was the author of a bill before the Illinois State Legislature which would have prevented street betting. He was highly unpopular among certain socalled "wildcat hand book" operators.

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A MESSAGE TO THOSE WHO ARE TOO OLD AT *FORTY!*

YOUR HEART IS WEAK BECAUSE YOUR ARTERIES ARE BEING STRANGLED

Your trouble is

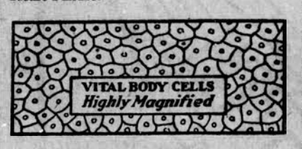
HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

and it is robbing you of YOUTH, VIGOUR and LIFE

FORTY has been described as being the "Summer-time of Maturity." But at Forty thousands of men and women face Premature Old Age. All the ambitions, the vigour, the joys of life have left them. Neither work nor play holds any interest. Why should this be? The cause of the trouble is easy to locate. There is no need to look any further than the heart. That organ has become weak. Being weak it fails to do its job properly. Its job is to pump life-giving blood to every part of the body to renew and re-invigorate 24 thousand million body cells.

What is Weakening Your Heart?

If you can imagine *thousands of miles* of tubing called Arteries through which the Heart has to pump 8 tons of blood every day, you will gain some idea of the Heart's task during life. At Forty, lime salts deposits in the Arteries cause them to narrow and lose their elasticity. The normal flow of blood being restricted, the Heart is forced to pump harder. Eventually this leads to Heart Weakness and Heart Failure.



The Whole Body Suffers.

As the duty of the blood is to renew and re-invigorate the vital body cells, it naturally follows that if the cells are deprived of proper nourishment, both body and brain must suffer. You become "*Too Old at Forty*," a tragic spectacle.

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The chief constituent of 'Phyllosan' Tablets is a vegetable extract described by eminent scientists as being "The Most Wonderful Substance in our World." This substance takes the carbon, nitrogen, salts, and water absorbed by the plants and under the influence of sunlight TRANSFORMS THIS INTO LIVING MATERIAL STORED WITH VITAL ENERGY. Dr. Buergi, M.D., of Berne University, Switzerland, under whose personal supervision 'Phyllosan' Tablets are prepared, spent 15 years' critical research before he succeeded in isolating this wonderful substance without detriment to its vitalizing power.

'PHYLLOSAN' TABLETS INCREASE ALL YOUR PHYSICAL AND VITAL FORCES IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE.

One of the penalties of Premature Old Age is loss of physical force and vigour. Often it is the first sign. When 'Phyllosan' Tablets are taken they *renew the entire blood-stream* within 14 days. 'Phyllosan' Tablets clear away the lime salts deposits that are strangling the arteries, fortify the Heart and renew and revitalize every body cell.

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'Phyllosan' Tablets act quickly. Here is a typical case as published in the "Indian Medical Weekly." A man 52 years of age suffered with severe blood pressure. All popular treatments failed. But after ONE MONTH of 'Phyllosan' Tablets, the blood pressure dropped to nearly normal and heart symptoms, difficult breathing and giddiness vanished entirely!

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Rejuvenation in SIX Days!

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CONGRESS AND LABOUR

(Continued from Page 6).

help in the bettering of labour conditions in these mills."

This was reinforced by a further resolution of the Working Committee on the subject passed in August 1931 which runs as follows:—

"(9) The Working Committee draws the attention of the owners and managers of mills specially those recognised by the Congress to the Resolution of the Committee dated July 10, 1931 and draws further attention to the fact that the Working Committee has received complaints about the treatment of textile labourers and the growing discontent amongst them as also of proposed reduction of wages in some mills. The Committee hopes that the owners and managers concerned will remove all clauses of discontent. The Committee believes that representing as the Congress does predominantly the interest of millions of agricultural and industrial workers, any recognition by the Congress of the mills will be inconsistent with this claim, wherever there is proved justification for such complaints."

Again in September of the same year the Working Committee authorised the Textile Mills Exemption Committee "to ask such mills as are working more than 10 hours a day to adopt a 10-hour day and those mills which have reduced the wages of their operatives to restore these wages. In case of non-compliance with the request after due notice and opportunity have been given, the Exemption Committee is further authorised to remove their names from the list of approved mills."

Congress was making during this period a strong drive for the exclusive use of Swadeshi cloth in India and cotton textile mills in the country were called upon to sign Declaration Forms containing clauses, adherence to which was considered a 'sine qua non' for true Swadeshi. Mills which signed the forms and offered to conform to the conditions were placed on the approved list and the remaining were listed for boycott. The Textile Mills Exemption Committee consisting of Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. Manmohandas Trikamji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Smt. Sarladevi Ambalal and Sjt. Shankerlal Banker (Secretary) was appointed by the All-India Congress Committee to deal with the applications for exemptions from the operation of certain clauses, on ground of exceptional circumstances and to prepare the approved and the boycott lists. It was in the fitness of things that some safeguards in the interests of labour should be provided and some minimum standard with regard to conditions of labour insisted upon in setting the Congress seal of approval on industrial concerns in India.

Fruits Of The Exemption Committee Work

The Exemption Committee interested itself in the disputes and demands coming chiefly under three categories: restoration of wage cuts, reduction of hours and reinstatement of victimized workers. Under the first, besides the instances mentioned in the Committee's Report, the Committee espoused the workers' cause in Narsingji Mills, Sholapur, Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Raghuvanshi Mills, Bombay and Bhandari Mills, Indore. In the matter of hours, there were additional cases of the Cotton Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ujjain, Krishnakumar Mills, Mahuva, Shree Shahu Chhatrapati Mills, Kolhapur, the M. S. K. Mills, Gulberg, Sitaram Spinning, Trichur, Aurangabad Mill, Aurangabad, Shree Gajanand Mills, Sangli, Mahbubshah Kalbarga Mills, Secunderabad, the Vishmanshahi Mills, Bombay, Vankateshver Rangtantu Mills, Inchalkaranj, Maharaja Kishangarh Somyag Mills, Krishangarh and Sajjan Mills, Ratlam. In all these cases the mills ultimately agreed to reduce the hours. The question of victimization arose in Shree Sayajee Mills, Baroda, Juggilal Kamlapat Mills, Cawnpore and Bhandari Mills, Indore.

The Committee's efforts succeeded to a gratifying extent with regard to the reduction of hours. The measure of success attained in other directions was also considerable and encouraging. It should not be imagined that just a letter from the Committee sufficed to bring round the authorities of a mill to do its bidding. In a number of cases prolonged correspondence was carried on and the good offices of Congressmen and others had to be employed to persuade the management to do its duty by labour. It is probable that the fear of being placed on the boycott list was operative in the background but the Committee took good care to see that it had no occasion to go beyond the exercise of persuasive methods. No mill was actually placed on the boycott list in this connection. While some of the matters handled by the Exemption Committee were referred to it by persons or organizations interested in labour, the Committee acted on its own initiative in most of the cases.

First Labour Sub-Committee

The work of the Exemption Committee ended with the inauguration of the Satyagrah movement on the return of Mahatmaji from Europe on 28th December, 1931. Between this time and the next phase of Congress association with labour, there is an inevitable gap of nearly three years excepting for a resolution of the Working Committee in May 1934 expressing sympathy with the textile workers on strike in several places.

A Delegation of the All-India Trades Union Congress led by Mr. R. S. Ruikar, the then President of the Trade Union Congress, met Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, at that time, at Wardha on 26th July 1935 and placed before him the economic and political demands of the Trade Union Congress. Rajendra Babu promised to place the Memorandum of the Trade Union Congress before the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress which met at Wardha on the 29th July 1935. This led to the appointment of the Labour Sub-Committee consisting of Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, Sjt. K. F. Nariman, and Sjt. J. B. Kripalani to "keep in touch with the problems affecting industrial labour and from time to time to report to and advise the Working Committee thereon."

A joint meeting of the representatives of the National Trade Union Federation and the Trade Union Congress adopted a resolution on August 4, 1935, in favour of establishing for joint action wherever possible or necessary, an All-India Joint Labour Board comprising of an equal number of representatives of both these organizations. At the instance of Mr. Ruikar, a meeting of the Board and the Congress Labour Sub-Committee was fixed to be held at Madras on 16th October, 1935, that is, at the time of the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee meeting there. This meeting did not really take place and was postponed indefinitely in circumstances which suggest unhappily that on behalf of Labour the approach was not made in correct terms and in the right spirit.

Second Labour Sub-Committee

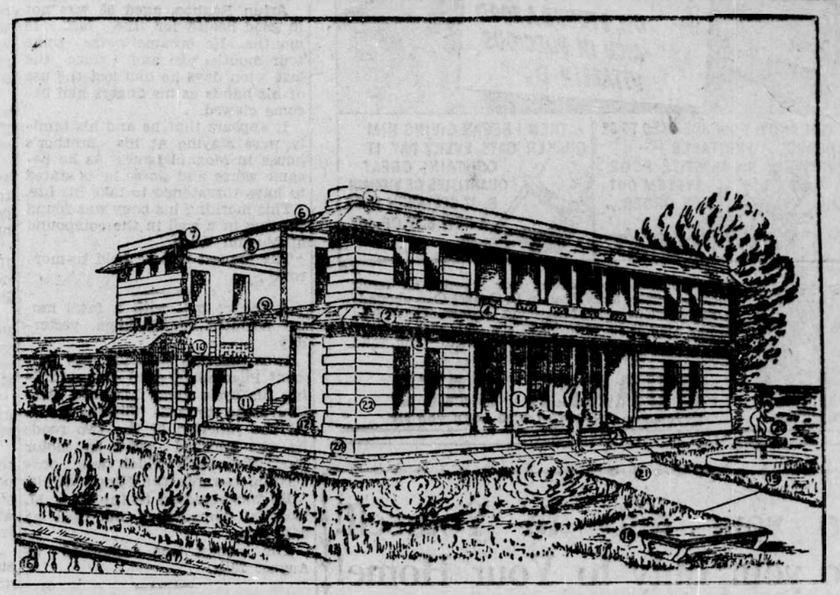
After the Lucknow Congress the Working Committee met at Wardha towards the end of April and a resolution was passed again setting up a Labour Committee "to keep in touch with the labour movement and endeavour to develop co-operation with it and advise the Working Committee thereon." There is a significant variation between the terms of reference of this Committee as compared with those of its predecessor. Whereas the 1935 Committee had the limited function of maintaining touch with the Labour movement; the scope of this Committee's work has been extended to include the very important and useful duty of endeavouring to develop co-operation also. This Committee consists of Sjts. Jairamdas Doulatram, Shankerlal Banker, M. R. Masani, V. V. Giri and J. B. Kripalani. The first meeting of the Committee was held at Wardha on July 2, 1936, and passed resolutions of considerable importance. The Secretary was directed to collect information regarding labour unions and organizations, their rules and constitutions, membership, working and affiliation. It was resolved that "the Secretary should immediately report to the Committee any matters including industrial disputes where the help or co-operation of the Committee is sought by the labour unions or workers." The Secretary was further authorised "in urgent cases to take such steps as may be desirable and feasible in anticipation of the Committee's approval, provided that where the labour union or the workers concerned are acting on principles and policies which are in conflict with the principles and policies of the Congress, the Secretary shall report to the Committee or convene a meeting."

It was also resolved that the next meeting of the Committee be held just prior to the meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held at Bombay. It was decided that the representatives of the Labour organizations including the All-India Trade Union Congress, the National Federation of Trade Unions, the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union, the All-India Press Workers' Federation and the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association should be invited to meet the Committee for consultation. This is a resume of the facts relating to Congress activity in the interests of labour so far. There is a vast field in the future for mutually advantageous co-operation between Congress and Labour and numerous avenues remain unexplored for utilizing Congress prestige and strength in the advancement of the welfare of the working class.

(To Be Continued).

DO YOU KNOW

What the Numbers in the following Illustration Mean?



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34. Concrete Masonry Construction.
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"REJECT AWARD IN CLEAR TERMS"

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

The President of the Punjab Nationalist Party sent to-day the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, in Bombay:—

"The Nationalist Punjab looks upto you for justice. Kindly lay balm on the lacerated heart of the Punjab by withdrawing the "neither accepting nor rejecting" resolution and rejecting the Communal Award on clear terms. You may count upon the unstinted support of all true Punjab nationalists if you do so."—United Press.

U. P. GOVERNOR VISITS FLOODED AREAS

LUCKNOW, August 21.

Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces arrived here this morning from Benares and visited the flooded areas and refugee camps.

He also visited Butler Road Bund which was breached by the recent floods of the River Gumti. —A. P.

CENTRAL SOCIALIST PARTY FOR MADRAS

Nellore Conference Supports Civil Liberties Union

NELLORE: (By Mail).

At the first Nellore District Socialist Conference held at Indupur under the presidency of Mr. P. Sundarayya, resolutions were passed offering hearty support to the Civil Liberties Union and exhorting the voters to give their votes to Congress candidates for legislatures.

It was resolved that mutual co-operation between the Tamil Nadu Andhra and the Kerala Socialist Parties be secured by establishing a Provincial Socialist Party with its headquarters at Madras, consisting of three delegates from each Party.

The Conference requested the French Government to investigate into the shooting of strikers in Pondicherry in which 15 persons were killed and 400 injured and to give compensation to the families of the victims.—United Press.

Protest Against Parade Of School Boys

BENARES, Aug. 19.

A meeting of the students, guardians and the public of Benares was held this evening at the Arya Samaj Mandir under the presidency of Mr. Chandra Bhal Johri. Speeches were made by the students and their guardians emphatically protesting against the compulsory parading of boys and girl students of the local schools by the authorities during the visit of the Viceroy and the Governor to this town.—United Press.

The American Cunningham, ran 800 metres in one minute 49-8/10 seconds, a world record at Stockholm. The previous record was one minute 49-8/10 seconds held jointly by Hampson (Britain) and Eastman (America).

SUPPORT FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Many Citizens Agree To Join Body

The following is the first list of citizens who have agreed to join the Civil Liberties Union, Bombay:

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C.; Mr. Dinker Desai, Servants of India Society; Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate; Mr. Manu Subedar; Mr. K. F. Nariman; Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; Mr. K. T. Shah; Mr. S. A. Brelvi; Mr. M. C. Chagla, Advocate; Mr. J. K. Mehta, M.A.; Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.L.A.; Mr. Hatheesing, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta; Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate; Mr. Nayan H. Pandia, Solicitor; Mr. M. L. Dahanukar; Mr. Govindlal N. Thakor, Advocate; Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas, Advocate (O. S.); Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, Solicitor; Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Solicitor; Mr. Manilal D. Nanavati, Solicitor; Mr. P. R. Lele, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. Ambalal S. Parikh, Solicitor; Mr. Madhukar B. Madgavkar, Solicitor; Mrs. Perinben D. Captain; Mr. Shankarbhai J. Amin, Solicitor; Dr. Jethalal N. Vora; Mr. Popatlal M Shah; Mr. D. R. Manerikar, Advocate, (A.S.); Mr. Mohanlal Panachand Shah; Mr. R. A. Jehagirdar Advocate, (A.S.); Mr. S. K. Patil; Mr. G. A. Tuljapurkar, Advocate, (A. S.); Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor; Mr. R. N. Mehta, and Mr. Goculbhai D. Bhatt.

Jap Expedition Leaves Almora

NAINITAL: August 20.

It is reported that the Japanese Expedition consisting of six members left Almora for Nandakoti yesterday morning. The expedition was accompanied by hundred porters and one U.P. Government official as Guide.—United Press.

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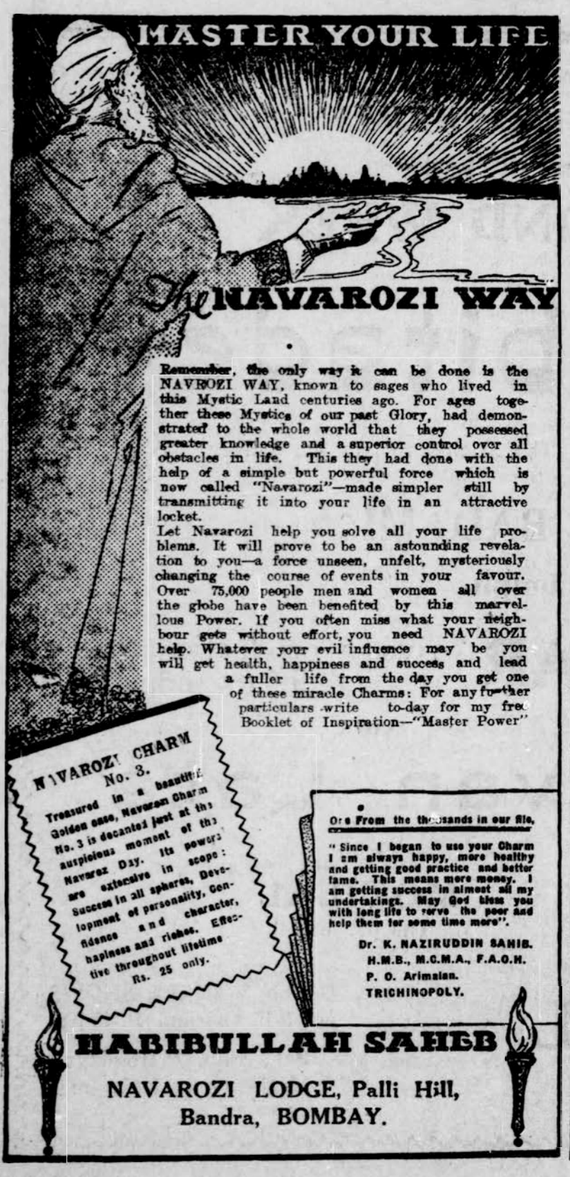
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The NAVAROZI WAY
Remember, the only way it can be done is the NAVROZI WAY, known to sages who lived in this Mystic Land centuries ago. For ages together these Mystics of our past Glory, had demonstrated to the whole world that they possessed greater knowledge and a superior control over all obstacles in life. This they had done with the help of a simple but powerful force which is now called "Navarozi"—made simpler still by transmitting it into your life in an attractive locket.
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British C.-in-C. In Egypt To Go

Military To Be Withdrawn In 20 Years?

NEW MUTUAL AID TREATY

But 10,000 U. K. Troops Will Be Stationed At Strategic Points Including Suez

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

The Egyptian papers publish some of the important clauses of the new treaty between Egypt and Great Britain, which has been signed in Cairo, on the basis of the Nahas-Henderson talks of 1930:

The following are some of the clauses:

The first article of the 1930 Treaty has been accepted now and according to it the period of protection to Egypt from the British Military has elapsed.

A new agreement will have to be entered into according to article 2 (d) to cement relations between the two countries.

NOT TO PREJUDICE MUTUAL INTERESTS.

By the terms of Art. 7 (e) the two Governments have pledged themselves not to agree to any political treaty with other foreign powers which might be prejudicial to the interests of either party, and not to enter into any other alliance with other countries which will be against the terms of this new Treaty.

Art. 7 (f) lays down that if there is any dispute between the two powers (Egypt and Britain) and any other foreign power and if the two parties (Egypt and England) fail to find a solution, they will settle the matter according to the Covenant of the League of Nations or any other international committee of arbitration which will be convened according as the situation demands.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.

Art. 8 (g). If either of the two countries should enter into wars with any other power, the other party will have to render necessary assistance to the former.

The services of the Government of Egypt, at the time of war or at any moment of importance, when such help may be necessary or at the time of any other unexpected international trouble, will be offered to the British Government on the Egyptian frontiers and every kind of help, service, aerodromes, ports, etc., will be placed at Britain's disposal without any reservation.

The Egyptian Government will, at such time of necessity, declare martial law, and assume censorship of the press and news services.

SUEZ CANAL CONTROL.

Art. 8 (h): With regard to the Suez Canal which is now attached to the Egyptian Government and which is at the same time the means of international communications and also the main way to the British Empire countries in the East and till such time when the Egyptian troops will be able to defend the Canal, the King of Egypt will give his assent to the King of Britain to put in the places mentioned hereafter, in the supplement of this Treaty, certain number of troops as are mentioned in the same supplement, for the purpose of security and maintenance of the Canal.

The movement of these troops will be conducted in such a way as not to give any cause for displeasure to the Government of Egypt in any manner.

It is agreed by article 14 that in 20 years the Egyptian Military will be able to take charge of the defence of their motherland, and if after the expiry of the period there is any dispute between the two Governments as to the ability of the Egyptian Military for defending the country, the dispute will be placed before the League or any commission or committee the personnel of which will be agreeable to both the Governments.

The concessions and grants of funds to the Forces of Britain in in Egypt, according to the terms of this new Treaty will be mentioned in a special agreement to be entered into later.

REVISION AFTER TWENTY YEARS?

Any reconsideration of any of the clauses of this Treaty which may arise out of any uneventful dispute shall take place only after the expiry of the term of 20 years and such rivision will be made by a committee acceptable to both the parties or by the League of Nations.

Moreover, after the expiry of 10 years after the signing of this Treaty, the two Governments may on mutual agreement reconsider the terms of the Treaty.

BRITISH TROOPS.

Supplement (h): The total number of British troops which will be stationed at Sudan will be 10,000 on land, and 400 pilots with officials, servants, labourers, etc.

The British troops will be transferred from Cairo to the West of the Canal extending up to Jeniffa. The area so occupied will extend from the north of the City of Kantra 41.5 deg. L. up to the south of Suez Railway and from 29.5 deg. L. to the Province of Al-Gizha, south-west of Cairo.

The aerial forces will occupy the open site of five miles from Port Said-Suez Railway Line and from Kantra City North up to the Suez, Cairo, Ismailia, Suez South Railway. This open site will consist of Abouswir Aerodrome and its neighbouring open site which will be used for training, trial flights and manoeuvres.

The Egyptian Government shall construct barracks, gardens and playgrounds for 4,000 officials, give every facility and a big hospital on the sea shore.

Two members from each of the delegations will be deputed to the work of superintending the construction of the main ways, aerodrome and barracks.

BR. C-IN-C. TO GO.

Supplement 1. The office of the British Commander-in-Chief in Egypt will be abolished, as the Government of Egypt will appoint a British officer from the Egyptian military for certain time or different periods to offer training.

(2) The King of England will lend the services of a British Commander for the purpose of giving training to Egyptian troops in Egypt. No Egyptian will be sent to foreign countries other than England for military or any other training in war.

(3) The ammunitions and other war materials used by the Government of Egypt will be the same as those used by the Government of Britain and such war materials and ammunitions will have to be purchased from British firms at the same prices and rates as supplied by other foreign countries.

NAHAS-HENDERSON TALKS.

During the Nahas-Henderson discussions of the military problems in 1930, the British delegates suggested that their troops be placed in the Jeniffa station. But then Nahas Pasha refused and suggested instead another station in the west of the city of Ismailia near the Canal.

According to the present arrangement the British troops will be transferred from Cairo to the West of Suez Canal extending up to Jeniffa. The area so occupied will extend from the north of Kantra City to the south of Suez Railway and to the Province of Al-Gizha, south-west of Cairo.

BR. REGIMENTS AT SUEZ.

It has been also agreed to place a British regiment in the city of Suez and another at Port Said. These two regiments are not stationed, it is stated, to protect or safeguard any interest but only to watch all the materials coming from London for other British forces in the Near East.

It has been agreed in the Treaty that new barracks for British troops will be constructed at a cost of £10,000,000 which has been sanctioned and it is agreed that the amount will be contributed equally by both the Governments.

The proposal that they will construct and maintain this Barracks, by the British delegates was refused by the Egyptian delegates. So that the Egyptian authorities will look after the construction according to the specifications made by the British delegates. They have been also given the privilege to supervise and offer advice on the construction of the British military headquarters.

CONSTRUCTION OF BARRACKS.

With regard to the British troops in Alexandria, it has been agreed that the troops shall remain there for a period of 8 years, after which they will be transferred to the Suez Canal area, and by which time the construction of the barracks, the three military ways and the improved construction of the railway between Alexandria and Ismailia and between Alexandria and Marsa Matrugh will have been complete.

These three military ways run from (1) Cairo to Suez, (2) Cairo to Alexandria through the desert and (3) Alexandria to Marsa Matrugh.

These ways will have to be constructed according to the specific instructions from the British military headquarters.

During the Nahas - Henderson talks in 1930 the strength of the military was limited to 8,000 only. These proposals with regard to Alexandria were not discussed at all during the talks of 1930 and nor later when the talks were carried on between Lord Milner and the late Saad Zaghlul Pasha nor between Lord Curzon and Adli Pasha, and not even between Mr. MacDonald and the late Zaghlul Pasha.

FREE FLIGHT OF WAR PLANES.

With regard to air forces, free and unrestricted flight all over Egypt has been agreed to between the two Governments.

Equally so, the Egyptian air planes or war-planes are allowed to fly over British territories.

The Egyptian Government will have to construct aerodromes both on land, in the seas (Mediterranean and Red), and the River Nile for the British air force headquarters if they so require.

The Egyptian Government have pledged themselves to protect all the aerodromes on land and in the seas for the British forces.

The British air force will be permitted to make use of the aerodromes on land and in the two seas, and in time of necessity and ordinary course, the Egyptian Government should protect and save the British forces.

The Egyptian Government pledge themselves to construct a limited number of stores in the aerodromes for keeping materials of the British Air Force.

The Government of Egypt should grant every facility to the British air officials to carry on their working programme of air forces, like transfer of air forces, from land to sea, etc.

HYDARI COMMITTEE AND INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

HYDERABAD (Dn.): August 20.

The Associated Press understands that the report that Hydari Committee will be meeting at Simla on August 27th and 28th for considering the Draft Instrument of Accession is premature.

While Sir Akbar Hydari is proceeding to Simla, either on the 26th or 27th inst., it is believed that the visit is entirely unofficial though he will be accompanied by Mr. Monckton, legal adviser to the Nizam's Government on constitutional affairs, who is due here on the 24th August. However, in view of the publication of the Draft Instrument of Accession, the Associated Press understands that a meeting of the Hydari Committee will be held later, but only after sufficient time has been allowed for consideration of the Instrument.

Sir Akbar Hydari is expected to stay in Simla for a week.

LOCAL BODIES AND CONGRESS CANDIDATES

COIMBATORE: (By Mail).

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has sent circulars to the Coimbatore, Salem and some other District Congress Committees, where District Board elections are impending and invited the opinions of the respective committees on the following resolutions of the Working Committee:—

"In future, candidates shall not be set up in the name of the Congress as party candidates for elections to local boards and municipalities. It shall, however, be open to Congressmen to stand as candidates as individuals and for Congress in general to give all moral support to desirable candidates. Where the political situation demands the entry of Congress as a party in local boards or municipal elections in any area, the specific decision of the Provincial Working Committee shall be taken for the same."—United Press.

Bihar Sugarcane Conference

RANCHI: August 20.

The Bihar Government has decided to hold a Sugarcane Conference at Patna on September 18, to consider the working of minimum price of sugarcane and the lines, if any, on which the existing system for determining minimum price of sugarcane needs modification.

Representatives of sugar factories, cane-growers and non-official members of the Legislative Council have been invited to the Conference.—A.P.

EQUAL TO A FINE LIQUEUR

The most refreshing drink

A long drink of White Horse Whisky with soda or water is the finest tonic after the heat of the day. And the most pleasant one, too! But it *must* be White Horse, to get all the abundant aroma and rich flavour of Scotland's senior whisky.

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Eucalyptus & Menthol Pastilles . Easton's Syrup . Cod Liver Oil
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Calcutta, H. D. Nag, 36 Beniatola Lane
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No wonder this new remedy ends colds so quickly!

... it brings relief right to the spot where the cold is!

COLDS lodge in the nose, throat, and lungs. That is where you should fight them. And now, at last, you can! Simply rub your throat and chest at bedtime with Vicks VapoRub, the world-famous vaporising ointment which has just been introduced here.

RELIEF IN 2 WAYS AT ONCE

As soon as you apply VapoRub, it begins to relieve the cold in two direct ways at once—*and you can feel it!*

1. Penetrates. Almost before you finish rubbing, you feel a pleasant, comforting "glow" on your chest as VapoRub begins to act direct through the skin, like an old-fashioned poultice, "drawing out" the tightness and pain.

2. Vaporises. At the same time, warmed by the natural heat of the body, VapoRub releases healing medicated vapours which you breathe in direct to the nose, throat, and lungs. They soothe the irritation, clear the air-passages, and let you breathe easily again.

You soon feel comfortable and drop off to restful sleep. And while you sleep, VapoRub's powerful two-way action goes on for hours. By morning, the worst of the cold is over.

IDEAL FOR CHILDREN

Mothers of young children, especially, like VapoRub because there is nothing to swallow, nothing to upset a child's delicate stomach. During the past 30 years, VapoRub has become so popular that more than 26 million jars are now used every year—in 70 different countries.

FREE SAMPLE—You can get VapoRub at all good chemists and bazaars. Or you can get a generous free sample by simply sending this ad, with your name and address to Muller & Phipps (Asia) Ltd., P.O. Box 773, Bombay. Enclose ½ anna for postage. (106) B

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BROADWAY MELODY OF 1936

with
JACK BENNY
ELEANOR POWELL
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MONDAY 24TH AUGUST

LAST OF THE FAGANS

with
MALA and LOTUS

TUESDAY 25TH AUGUST

ANNA KARENINA

with
GRETA GARBO
FREDERICK MARCH
FREDDY BARTHOLOMEW

WEDNESDAY 26TH AUGUST

BONNIE SCOTLAND

with
LAUREL and HARDY

THURSDAY 27TH AUGUST

MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY

with
CHARLES LAUGHTON
CLARK GABLE
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FRIDAY 28TH AUGUST

PAINTED VEIL

with
GRETA GARBO

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HOLY CRIME
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In its
3RD GLORIOUS WEEK
HOLY CRIME

HUNS PICTURE'S MAIDEN Marathi Musical—
Starring:—
LEELA CHITNIS, RATNAPRABHA, INDIRA WADKAR
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Daily 3 Shows: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
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Last Show of
SUPERB TAMIL TALKIE
"MAYA BAZAAR"
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VATSALA KALYANAM
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Miss M. S. VIJAYAL,
At your favourite Theatre

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SUNDAY 29TH
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'GARUDA GARVA BHANGAM'

WAS HE A COWARD?
RUNNING THIS WEEK
Inspite of his having a sword in hand, and valour in his heart, he did not go to the battle land and was merged into his sweet-heart's dreams!
East India Film Co. (Calcutta), which gave you great picture like "SEETA" now gives a GREAT RAJPUT EPIC

VIDROHI
OR BETRAYER
Starring:—
SULTANA
Gul Hamid, Mazhar Khan, Radhabai, Indoobala.
Also—3-reeled comedy "Mr. W" in Hindi.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
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MINERVA FILM CO.'S URDU SCREEN adaptation of Shakespeare's great drama "King John"
is a pleasing combination of the grandeur that was our stage and the excellence of Movie-craft.

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who played 'Hamlet" in "Khoon-Ka-Khoon" portrays villianous "Qazal" in this super with greatest skill.

CHANDRAKUMAR
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and others in the supporting cast.

The special attractions of this picture are:

'LEOPARD' and 'KATHAKALI' DANCES
FORCEFUL AND MOVING DIALOGUES
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now in its
2nd GLORIOUS WEEK!
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Daily at: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun., and Holidays.

KISAN SANGH EXECUTIVE

Demands Formulated At Lucknow Re-affirmed In Bombay

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Kisan Sangh met this morning at the Congress House. Swami Sahajanand was in the chair. Mr. G. N. Ranga, M.L.A., Mrs. Kamaladevi, Mr. Mubarak Sagar, Mr. Narayan Bechar, Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya, Mr. Dinkar Mehta and Mr. Indulal Yagnik were present.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji and Mr. V. B. Karnik were present at the meeting as fraternal delegates from the working class organisations.

After co-opting Mr. Narayan Bechar and Mr. Mubarak Sagar as members of the Committee, the Committee considered the election manifesto for the Kisan Sangh and discussed in details the demands fundamental and immediate, to be placed before the peasants.

The resolution passed at the Kisan Conference at Lucknow, formulating the demands of the peasants was re-affirmed with certain improvements.

Kisans And Congress

In the afternoon the Committee met again, to formulate the policy of the Kisan Committee vis-a-vis the Congress.

The fundamental demands of the peasants include the abolition of land-holders system, abolition of the present system of land revenue, to be substituted by a system of graduated tax, cancellation of all agrarian indebtedness, etc.

The immediate demands include cancellation of rent and revenue arrears, abolition of rent now charged on uneconomic holdings, 50 per cent reduction in land tax and rent, abolition and penalising the collection of feudal dues, and forced labour, 5 years' moratorium on agrarian indebtedness, debt settlement enquiry with a view to adjustment of all existing debts, based on the assets and liabilities of the peasants, immunity from attachment of all minimum holdings, stables, living quarters and household necessaries.

Better Transport

The demands also include better transport facilities by cheaper freight rates and travelling fare, besides improved roads and canals, abolition of all indirect taxes, particularly duties on salt, kerosene, sugar, tobacco, matches and cloth, price stabilisation of agricultural produces on 1929 level, safeguarding customary rights of peasants, passing of a Peasants' Union Act, to safeguard peasants' rights by collective action, minimum wages system and application of Workmen's Compensation Act to all agricultural workers, and to so redistribute the burden of taxation both provincial and central jointly or variously as to impose the burden of taxation on the richer classes.

Railway Traffic Suspended Again

BIKANER, Aug 21.

Manager, Bikaner Railway, wires Due to breaches owing to further rains last night running of trains on Bikaner-Sri Kolayatji branch is again suspended. Probable duration of the closure is three days.—A.P.

4th

Triumphant Week

Ranjit's
Prabhu -ka- Pyara

Starring:
Queen of emotion
GOHAR

Shown at
WEST-END
TALKIES

"I AM INNOCENT AND PRAY FOR ACQUITTAL"

Major Adams' Statement In Colaba Tragedy Hearing

BOMBAY, Friday.

"Nobody perhaps has yet felt the torture of figuring in a tragedy of this sort more than myself, but I am convinced", Major U. W. Adams said in the course of his written statement, "I am innocent and pray that I may be acquitted".

Mr. W. H. Smith, Business Manager of the "Times of India" examined as a defence witness said "Major Adams was very clever, straightforward and kind-hearted. He was a moderate drinker".

At the resumed hearing to-day before Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of the case in which Major U. W. Adams is charged with having caused the death of Muriel Williams, the four year-old daughter of Quartermaster Sergeant Williams, by a rash and negligent act while driving his motor car, evidence was recorded for the defence.

Major Adams who was granted permission to file a written statement, said in the course of it that on Saturday July 18 he met Mr. Goddard at a friend's place and they again met at Cornaglias by arrangement at 1 p.m..

Pink Gins And Punch

They had three Pink Gins in small wine glasses and left the place. He was perfectly sober when he drove the car back to his residence with Mr. Goddard. They then had lunch together and later had a Milk Punch. They were seated in the drawing room recounting their war experiences till 5 p.m. and then Major Adams drove his car to drop Mr. Goddard at his flat.

When returning to his residence he passed Staff Sergeant Livick's car. He was driving at about 28 to 30 miles and saw in front near a trough an ayah leading one or two children. They were well out of his way and he did not pay any heed to them. Beyond the noise of his exhaust there was nothing to rouse his suspicions that he had struck any object.

He returned home parked his car and sat in the drawing room. He played a few of his favourite records on the Gramophone, had a couple of whiskies and had an hour's rest.

Slept Soundly

He has always been a very heavy sleeper and perhaps that was why he did not awaken at once when aroused. In fact at first he thought it was his bearer who was waking him up and asked him to go away.

Unnerved

"On awakening I saw some police officers and to have allegations made as in a nightmare that I had killed a child and that too the child of one of my own men", unnerved him he said. They all went into the compound and stood around the car talking.

Major Adams concluding stated, "I am a qualified mechanical Engineer with workshops under my control", the brakes of his car were in perfect condition and the dent on his mudguard was due not to this unfortunate incident, it had been there for many months and he had not cared to remove it.

He said he had been driving a car for 24 years and had a clean licence.

"I Am Innocent"

"Nobody perhaps has felt the torture of figuring in a tragedy of this sort more than myself but I am innocent and pray that I may be acquitted."

Character Of Major Adams

Mr. H. W. Smith examined as a defence witness said that he had known Major Adams for about 12 years and had opportunities of forming an opinion of Major Adam's character.

"Major Adams was very clever" Mr. Smith said, "straightforward and kind-hearted."

Counsel.—Can you say anything about drinks?

Witness.—To my knowledge he is a moderate drinker.

Witness had known him both in England and in India and had travelled with Major Adams in his car on more than one occasion.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

Governor Visits Relief Centre

LUCKNOW, Aug. 21.

His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces, arrived in Lucknow this morning from Benares.

Soon after his arrival he visited the site where the U. P. Industrial Exhibition will be held accompanied by Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Minister of Education.

Later, His Excellency inspected the refugee camps Asafuddaula Imambara and Daliguni where relief is being given for flood stricken people, by the Municipal Board.—United Press.

DR. FOGES ARRESTED

Charged In Police Court And Released On Bail

Dr. Walter Foges, whose prosecution was recommended by the Coroner's jury at the inquest proceedings on Jehangirji Hormasji Birdie (70) who succumbed to injuries sustained when knocked down by a car driven by Dr. Walter Foges, was arrested by the Esplanade Police yesterday.

He was bailed out and an extension of the bail period was granted by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court,

FLOOD RELIEF PROCESSION COLLECTIONS

Mr. Devidas Ghosh, Secretary, Shree Hindu Anath Ashram, Bombay, communicated by wire to the following effect dated 20th to Sjt. Mohanlal Saxena, United Provinces Congress Committee, Lucknow:

"Remitting second instalment Rs. 100. Another two bales clothings forwarding to-morrow".

The previous two bales—pressed and bound weighed 12 maunds and 8 seers, were despatched from Wadi Bunder dated the 19th.

The Relief Procession for the third day started collections for the flood victims on Thursday morning. Starting from Kalbadevi Road and traversing through Hanuman Gali, Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, Cavel Street, Chira Bazar, Carnac Road it terminated at the Crawford Market.

The total of the third day's collections amount to two cart-loads of clothings and Rs. 130 in cash.

Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU

The world-famous poetess and the noted Congress-leader was very glad to have seen ....

Savkari Pash
Savkari Pash

SHALINI CINETONE'S GLORIOUS MARATHI RURAL and writes:—

"Savkari Pash is a remarkable film that portrays with perfect art the moving and tragic story of India Peasant life. IT IS MORE ELOQUENT PLEA IN BEHALF OF THE VILLAGER THAN A HUNDRED SPEECHES MADE FROM PUBLIC PLATFORMS. Every national worker should see it as part of his education in village service".

Savkari Pash

the picture that is being admired by everyone who has seen it....

Directed by:—

Baburao Painter

The greatest cine-artist.

V. ANUDHKAR, AMEENA, SARDAR, ZUNZARRAO POWER, MANDRE, THENGDI and others in the leading cast

IN

2nd TRIUMPHANT WEEK

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MAJESTIC

Daily at: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun., & Holidays

Commencing To-day—Saturday!

Radha Film Coy's. (Calcutta) Super Indian Talkie

Hari Bhakti or **SHREE GOURANGA LEELA**

Bhagwan Shree Krishna's AVATAR in GAYA and his piety and religious teachings turning bad men into good—atrocities in kind deeds!

Wellington CINEMA TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Dhobi Talao 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

RUNNING TO PACKED HOUSES
Now In The
SECOND WEEK

Sabitadevi

Creates The Mighty role of her Career

SARVOTTAM BADAMI

Adds one more triumph

SAGAR gives a production that is a credit to industry

IN

"Jivan Lata"

with

MOTILAL
The pet of all

You can witness them at

IMPERIAL CINEMA

DAILY THREE SHOWS
At 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
Sat., Sun. & Holidays
Matinee at 2-45 p.m.

HER HANDS WERE ALL OUT OF SHAPE

In Grip of Rheumatism for 15 Years

PERSEVERED WITH KRUSCHEN—NOW FEELS FINE

No matter how long you have suffered with rheumatism, there is always hope for you if you perservere with Kruschen. It's never too late to start taking the daily dose, as the following letter proves:—

"For about 2 years I hardly went out, it was such a painful effort to walk owing to rheumatism. My hands and feet were the worst affected. I was unable to walk without a stick. I tried everything I saw advertised, but I got no better. I said I would not bother again, but I read so much about Kruschen, I decided to try it. I was three months before I felt any better, but I kept on and since then I have been fine and never used the stick. My hands were all out of shape, but they are almost normal now. Of course I could not expect to get better all at once, as I had suffered for 15 years before I started on Kruschen."—(Miss) A.L.

Rheumatism cannot resist the action of Kruschen Salts, which dissolve the painful crystals of uric acid—the cause of those aches and pains—and assist the kidneys to eliminate this poison through the natural channels. The cause being removed, the pain goes too, and your sufferings are at an end!

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

HERNIA.

WONDERFUL CURE BY OUTWARD application

Thousands cured radically. Apply for particulars: Dr. H. C. ROY, New address—No. 118, Upper Circular Road (Near Sukea St.) Calcutta.

PATENTEX

Personal cleanliness and spacing of child-birth are essential to healthy womanhood. On the other hand, suppression of natural instinct and elimination of physical satisfaction are not advisable. **Patentex is the safest, most convenient and effective Contraceptive available today.** Supplied in a collapsible tube with a glass-nozzle. Patentex is easily and quickly used.

Famous for over 25 Years. Rs. 3-8-0 Per Tube.

Sole Agents:—
MALGHAM BROS.,
26, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BIRTH CONTROL

Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates, etc., after 10 years' use call "F. P. Pills". the best of all birth-control drugs, country made or foreign? Because they say, "it controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used". Read their opinions. 4 months pills Rs. 2|4. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D.H., B.L., Saidpur, (Rangpur), Bengal.

Sprinkle FLIT POWDER to get rid of BUGS

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF FAMOUS FLIT

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.,
Post Box 431, Bombay.

AVOID ANOTHER OTTAWA

Maharashtra Chambers' Warning Regarding Pact With U. K.

The following is the text of a letter sent by the Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, on the subject of Indo-British Trade Agreement:—

The Committee of this Chamber have their just fears the move for a fresh trade agreement between this country and the United Kingdom and they are therefore not for rushing the agreement to-day.

BETTER POSTPONE

In view of the Government's unduly hurried action on the Report of the Special Textile Tariff Board and consequent reduction of the import duties on Lancashire textile and the difference in the attitude towards the growth of Indian Industries and the interests of British Industries, Indians in general and business community in particular rightly look with suspicion upon this move of the Government to effect on Indo-British Agreement. The Committee think that, in view of the early advent of Federation now the conclusion of the agreement can well be postponed. In other words, matters may be left to remain till then, in the same position in which they were prior to the conclusion of the Ottawa Agreement. The experience of the country, of the Working of the Ottawa Agreement, is not such as to enthuse her over the hurried conclusion of another agreement to-day to take its place. Even if it be conceded that the Ottawa agreement has not harmed the Indian interests in any way, it certainly did not bring in the hoped-for benefit. It can even be argued that, by depriving India to a certain extent of her market, in the non-Empire countries, it made her dependence for her export trade on United Kingdom and other parts of the British Common-Wealth of Nations markedly greater, without any corresponding advantage to her. She had, it will thus be seen, to accept a definite handicap during the time of the Ottawa Agreement.

CHAMBERS' POINTS.

The Committee, therefore, believe that there is no need for rushing matters and that the conclusion of the proposed trade agreeement can well be deferred for the time being.

In case, however, Government of India do want to conclude the agreement and the matter can not be deferred, the Committee of this Chamber would like to emphasise the following points:—

(a) That India being a debtor country, and her principal industry being agriculture even to-day, her agriculturist must be enabled to realise a better price for her agricultural produce, to enable the country to meet her obligations properly. The exchange ratio of 1s. 6d. has put this country at a definite disadvantage, both so far as her agriculture as well as her industries, are concerned.

(b) That she should have freedom to conclude agreements with other countries which have been her good customers so far and to develop other markets for her produce, if she can.

(c) That the proposed agreement should in no way further impinge upon her right (or, more appropriately speaking, whatever portion of this right she possesses to-day, as a consequence of the provisions relating to the commercial safeguards in the New Constitution), to develop her industries.

The Committee like to state before concluding their observations, that they wish to press for the discussions about this agreement taking place in this country, and its final draft being initialled by the Indian and United Kingdom delegations here. As Indian Commerce and Industry are not so well organized as those of United Kingdom, it will be difficult for the representatives of the Indian Commercial Community, who are to be associated with the work, to keep in constant touch with the Commercial and Industrial organisations in this country, if the work is carried on in England.

PRESIDENCY LABOUR STATISTICS FOR JULY

The following summary is taken from the Labour Gazette for July last:—

In July 1936 the working class cost of living index number for Bombay City with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 101, being one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles rose by one point to 93.

In June 1936 the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad with the average prices for the year ended July 1928 equal to 1000 was 71, being two points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles rose by three points to 60.

In June 1936 the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100 was 70, being one point lower than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles remained stationary at 62.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY.

In June 1936 the Bombay wholesale prices index number with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 95, being one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles was 89, being one point higher than in the preceding month.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

During June 1936 there were seven industrial disputes, one at Bombay, four at Ahmedabad, one at Broach, and one at Thana. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 1213 and the number of working days lost was 764.

There were 31 disputes in progress during the quarter involving 30,713 workers and resulting in an aggregate loss of 318,002 working days. Six of the disputes involving 7,795 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 62,852 working days occurred in the Bombay Presidency.

RIGHTS OF SHOP ASSISTANTS

B. P. Central Committee Drafts Charter

The Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Shop Assistants' Central Committee have submitted the following Charter to the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, the Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board, Bombay Muslim Parliamentary Board and other political organisation contesting the elections under the new reforms.

CHARTER OF RIGHTS

Workers—manual and brain, working in retail and wholesale shops, hotels, restaurants, hair cutting saloons and 'Pedhis.'

('Pan', 'bidi', cutlery, stationery, fruit, leather goods, sweets, glassware, hardware, goldsmith, cloth shops, etc., come in the term 'retail and wholesale shops').

HOURS OF WORK.

Prohibition of young persons under the age of 18 years from employment for a longer period than 40 hours in a week, inclusive of meal times exception being in the case of domestic servants.

9 hours' day for adult including one hour's interval for meals, or 50 hours' week.

LEAVE:

One day per week should be given as a day of rest.

One month's privilege leave with full pay in a year.

21 days' casual leave in a year.

Sick leave of a fortnight with half pay for every one year's service.

PAYMENT.

Minimum living wage to be worked out according to different trades and places.

Yearly increments.

Weekly payment of wages whenever demanded.

PRIVILEGES

Insurance against accident and sickness.

Establishment of provident fund system to be subscribed half to half by the employer and the employee.

GENERAL.

Prohibition of children from employment under the age of 14 years.

Compulsory recognition of unions by the employers.

Shops and business houses should be registered.

Hotels and restaurants should be registered.

Shops should be closed at 8 p.m. at the latest, exception being in the case of hotels, restaurants and other shops of perishable articles.

Obligations of the employers and the privileges of the workers should be publicly exhibited in the concern easily accessible to the workers.

Licensed establishments should be controlled by the municipal authorities in the interest of health and sanitation.

In making or amending laws and bye-laws affecting the interests of the workers, the organisation of the workers should be consulted.

An act embodying the above demands should be passed in the Bombay Legislative Council at the earliest opportunity and introduced in every town having a population of 20,000 and more.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S CONVERSION MOVE

Punjab Depressed Classes' Full Support

A statement dated the 13th instant issued by the members of the Punjab Provincial Depressed Classes Association (Punjab), which is claimed to be the only representative body of the Depressed Classes in the Punjab reads as follows:

"We the undersigned have read many statements in the name of the Depressed Classes. For the general information of the public and for the guidance of the Depressed Classes of the Punjab, we may on behalf of the Punjab Provincial Depressed Classes Association (Pb.) Head Office, at Lahore, and branches in order districts, declare our actual position. It has been resolved by the aforesaid Association in a public meeting that, if the Hindus and the Hindu Maha Sabha in general, did not fulfil the demands of Dr. Ambedkar, we the Punjab Depressed Classes will stand or fall with Dr. Ambedkar.

POONA PACT.

We may further add that no representation to the Depressed Classes is given in the philanthropic organisations and as such we know nothing about the solid work that they have done. By the Poona Pact no proportional representation is given to the Depressed Classes, but still the Depressed Classes of India, take it that it will be for their benefit. At the time of forming the Poona Pact, it was made manifestly clear to all the Hindu leaders that this Poona Pact will be of a short duration, and was further decided that, if the "so-called Hindus" did not improve the social, political, educational and financial status of the Depressed Classes, this Poona Pact will be a dead letter and the Hindus will be responsible for that.

SOME QUESTIONS.

Are the Hindus with their good faith, ready to say that they have fulfilled any of their promises? How many colleges and schools are started for the Depressed Classes? How much financial help have they rendered to improve the status of the Depressed Classes? How many Achhuts have been taken in the Police and Military Departments through them? and how many Government posts have been reserved for the Depressed Classes. Is it not a fact that the Depressed Classes of the Punjab cannot buy even a single piece of land and is it not clear that they are not the proprietors of their real homes? From how many hotels and tea-shops of the Depressed Classes can the "so-called Hindus" buy any thing.

According to the Hindu Mythology and the Hindu Religious Books, we are not included in any of the Four Varnas, but we are described as "Robbers, Rakshishs, Malachhs, Antijas, and Untouchables" etc. and what attempts have they made to change them? They are not ready to change their 'puranas' and 'shastras'. So the movement of conversion expounded by Dr. Ambedkar is the best of all. Dr. Ambedkar is our true leader and the idea of conversion is the only ray of hope for the Depressed Classes. We have an open mind and not an empty one. So far we have not made any final decision as to which religion we should adopt, but it is positively decided that we will not convert into Sikism.

In the end, we assure Dr. Ambedkar to stick to his words. 152 seats are reserved for the Depressed Classes and only the Depressed Classes can claim for them. The baseless statements are a false propaganda and none should pay heed to them."

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Chew a pellet of Castophene every day. It cleanses internally, thus preventing autointoxication, the cause of illness and indisposition.

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RECRUITMENT TO I. C. S.

An Interesting Study In Figures

According to the completed figures, 146 Europeans and 248 India no have entered for the Indian Civil Service London examination this year. The figures for the previous eleven years, which cover the period since it was decided to recruit for the Service each year an equal number of Europeans and Indians by means of competitive examinations, are as follows:—

	Europeans.	Indians.
1925	71	62
1926	93	90
1927	112	124
1928	121	167
1929	116	196
1930	103	211
1931	106	193
1932	102	209
1933	99	229
1934	85	262
1935	83	251

The universities of these 145 European entrants are as follow:—

University.	Number of entrants.
Oxford	63
Cambridge	56
St. Andrews	1
Glasgow	4
Edinburgh	2
Trinity College, Dublin	2
London	12
Belfast	3
Adelaide	1
Bonn and Paris	1

The examination is combined with the examination for the Administrative Class of the home Civil Service and will be held in July-August.

In order to remedy the under-recruitment of Europeans for the Indian Civil Service which has occurred, the Secretary of State for India proposes to begin selecting this year a certain number of candidates for admission to the Service otherwise than by written competitive examination. A candidate must be a British subject of non-Asiatic domicile between 21 and 24 years of age and must have qualified by examination for a good honours degree of an approved university. The entry closed on June 12, and 264 Europeans with the necessary qualifications have entered for appointment by selection. The universities or university colleges of these 264 entrants are as follows:—

University or College.	Number of entrants.
Oxford	60
Cambridge	108
St. Andrews	4
Glasgow	6
Aberdeen	6
Edinburgh	6
Trinity College, Dublin	8
St. David's, Lampeter	1
Durham	6
London	19
Belfast	1
Southampton	3
Manchester	4
Birmingham	1
Bristol	1
National University of Ireland	2
Liverpool	5
Nottingham	2
Leeds	5
Reading	3
Wales	6
Sheffield	4
Leicester	1
New Zealand	1
Adelaide	1

Fifty-six of the selection candidates have entered also for the examination. The net entry in London is therefore 353 Europeans and 248 Indians.

The number of entrants for the Delhi examination, confined to candidates domiciled in India, is not yet available.

Progress Of Zandu Pharmaceutical Works

The directors of the Zandu Pharmaceutical Works in the course of their report adopted at the annual meeting held on Saturday states:—

The working of the Factory has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 66,879-7-77 which after adding last year's Credit Balance of Rs. 5,307-8-11 brought forward from the last year's account, leaves a profit of Rs. 72,187-0-10 available for disposal.

A Dividend of Seven Per Cent., and a Bonus Dividend of Re. 1/- for "Jubilee year" totalling Rs. 8/- per share, free of Income Tax.

The machinery, stock-in-trade, Furniture, etc., were insured for the sum of Rs. 3,36,800/- and the Building for Rs. 78,500/-.

The Company has completed the purchase of the Jamnagar Rasa Shala Goodwill in consideration of Fully Paid Up Shares of Rs. 22,500/-.

Taking into account the date of Establishment of this Enterprise as a Private Concern, it has been a Record of Ever Progressing Twenty Five Years and the Industry has grown to a vast magnitude. In commemoration of this Event, the Directors recommend an "Extra Jubilee" Bonus of Re. 1/- per Share in addition to the usual Dividend of Seven Per Cent.

The Company has commenced the preparation of Tinctures and other Spirituous Articles for which a Bonded Laboratory is being maintained.

Peasants On Verge Of Starvation

Unprecedented Famine Conditions Threatened In Dohad And Jhalod

Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya writes:—

It was with mingled feelings of depression and horror that I toured in the interior of the Dohad and Jhalod taluquas.

Sometime back, about a fortnight ago, reports were pouring down in the office of the Peasants' Union of scarcity of water, withering crops, and impending starvation. Similar, but less tragic reports were also received in the office of the Gujarat Committee of the All India Kisan Committee of the same condition in other parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar and States. I had then drawn pointed attention to the threatening situation and had requested the public to keep a keen eye.

A fortnight has elapsed since that warning and the worst misgivings are resulting in a tragic and most painful catastrophe in these parts, unheard of in recent memory.

Lot Of Bhils

According to Government records there has only been about 7 inches of rains in Dohad and 5 in Jhalod as against an average of 25 inches. The population in these parts is 1,57,000 souls of whom about a lac and a quarter are aborigines called Bhil peasants. No one acquainted with the condition of these peasants can have any idea about the pauperization and degradation which is their continuous lot.

The area of Dohad and Jhalod Taluquas is 600 square miles with hills and jungles and is on the eastern outskirts of Gujarat. In last 35 years these parts have experienced 4 great famines, the worst being 1899-1900, commonly known as Chhappania, the dreadful memories of which are haunting the peasants of Gujarat even to-day. It is reported that about 20,000 souls died in these parts due to that famine. But according to present calculations the impending famine of 1936-37 will surpass any previous famine.

Very Poor Taluque

Mr. Anderson, Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records in his report stated "History shows that out of every three years at least one is bad in both the khariff and Rabi seasons and only one year out of every two can be regarded as reasonably satisfactory. In these circumstances it is no wonder that it is a very poor taluqua with precarious agriculture." But for the last 10 years it can hardly be said that that the Bhil peasants have had a good year. High Government officers have declared that "Dohad and Jhalod taluquas are liable to bad years and is inhabited by a primitive pastoral people."

Mr. Garrett, Commissioner N. D. observed that "History of the last Settlement Report is not bright." Coupled with this there has been about 60 per cent. fall in the prices of agricultural products in comparison with 1926—the Settlement Year.

Tragic Flight

It can, therefore, be easily imagined how poverty-stricken these peasants are. As victims of abject poverty, they know not what fine clothes are and many a time the entire population pulls on with a bare rag and starvation wages.

The sowcar charges them invariably 50 to 100 per cent. interest, and the zemindar 300 per cent. more Land Rent than the Government.

With this background the piteous and tragic tale of these dumb peasants can easily be imagined. From my personal experience I can say that in the interior many people have to walk long distances to fetch drinking water for themselves and their cattle.

The Khariff crop comprising of 71 per cent. of the total crops consisting of maize 46 per cent., paddy 7 per cent., other seeds 8 per cent. and grass 10 per cent. have been destroyed due firstly to caterpillars and then due to drought. Vast areas stretching out for miles have been dried ed up and present a scene reminiscent of winter or summer season. There is sweltering heat which has aggravated the situation. Tanks, well, rivulets, streams have all been dried up.

The worst feature of this year will be the horrifying conditions of the cattle, when they will die in thousands, as about 50 per cent. of the cattle perished in 1899-1900. When I was going to the Harijan quarters I saw about 40 cows and bullocks brought to the slaughter house because it is very costly to maintain them.

Sad Situation

Dampness and humidity is vanishing, temperature daily increasing and with the gloomy Rabi crop the situation is most dishearatening. In 1911 famine Mr. Harold Mann, Director of Agriculture said: "Rainfall being quite meagre 10.84 inches throughout the season, Khariff crops were saved only where it was helped by irrigation. Rabi sowing was also restricted to irrigated areas. Later irrigation sources also fell short and irrigated crops too yielded poorly".

At present 35 per cent. of wells have been dried up and only 2.7 per cent. has got more than 10 feet of water. During June the rainfall was 6 inches and it has not rained more than 1 inch in July-August. Temperature is 12 per cent more than average.

Prices Shoot Up

In the interior I visited many villages, went in their innermost rooms, inspected their stores and scarcely have I found anywhere corn about a maund or two. They are now cropping their standing but withered crop in order to feed the cattle or sell it at pice or two and that too after walking long distances for its sale. Maize, 4 year old in a rotten condition is quoted at a fancy price and merchants are recouping their position. Grass and corn is exported outside and the price of maize the staple crop and chief food is shooting high and has gone up by 100 per cent. during the last week. Grass is 3 times costly and money-lenders refuse to lend. Unless prices are controlled and cheap shops opened the condition will become most precarious.

As peasants have no other resources they are willing to sell their labour power for wages but they can get no employment. The other day I noticed about 4,000 Bhil peasants in the mamlatdar's Office—faces on whom famine and starvation writ large.

Woman In Tears

At Kachumbar a village 15 miles away from Dohad an old woman Somli aged 65 told me with tears in her eyes and choking voice how their family was actually starving and expressed how the present famine was worse than the Chhappania.

In the other village I met a Bhil who had not taken food for the past 24 hours and was waiting for something to happen. Children are half-starved with only bones on their bodies, enlarged spleen and pale and blank eyes. A fruitful soil for malaria and skin disease.

No wonder thefts and dacoities are everyday increasing and they come in their tens and hundreds indicating a warning that they will come in their thousands. We are still in the midst of the rainy season and we have to still pass about 13 months like this. The public has become panic stricken and appalling news comes from every corner. Dacoits like Nansalai, Maganisar and Tanda are increasing which fact proves that the peasant is ready to leave the fields.

What the Government intends to do one does not know. Government machinery is too slow to move and it is always late. When I am writing this, a friend in the know of things whispered to me that the Government will declare famine after a month.

The Congress Committee, the Dohad citizens, and peasants meetings at Limbdi, Melania and other places have demanded of the Government to declare immediately Famine and open Famine works.

What Government Can Do

I earnestly appeal to the Government to start Relief works such as deepening of wells, digging new tanks and wells, breaking metal, building roads, construct dams, grant free loans, declare a moratorium for debts, distribute last year's remission immediately, open cattle camps, and put a ban on export of corn and fodder and restrict prices. If this much is done immediately we can have some hopes of saving these peasants from annihilation.

I am confident that the Dohad-Jhalod Congress Committee will try to help these peasants according to its resources but I appeal to all the other organisations to put in collective strength and pull together in his great undertaking which will require hundreds of tried workers and lacs of rupees.

PLIGHT OF TENANTS IN AHMEDABAD

Appeal To Congress President

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

The Secretaries of the Tenants' Association of Ahmedabad, have addressed the following letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress:

"In these hard times of trade depression, unemployment and famine, there is a heavy cut in the income of tradesmen, shop-clerks and other workers.

"The house-owners in big cities who are 'Chotta Zamindars' on their part go on increasing their rents beyond limits. One would be astonished to learn that rents in Ahmedabad during the last 15 years have risen probably seven times, and still the house-owners are not satisfied with it. The tenements on the other hand are worse than stables being devoid of light and ventilation.

"The mill industry of Ahmedabad rests on poor labourers, shop-clerks, workers and traders. The population of Ahmedabad consists of 75 per cent of tenants and most of them are poor. These high rates of rent and the insanitary condition of houses are never locked into, and nobody cares to hear their complaint; not only this, but those who complain are considered as opponents of the Congress.

DELHI PACT BROKEN

"Most of the troubled people are members of the Congress and they have actually taken part in the last C. D. movement and they obey the orders of the Congress. Even millowners have increased rents of their premises and have clearly broken the Delhi pact made by Mahatmaji regarding the Labour Union and have brought a proposal of general cut in the wages of poor labourers. We strongly oppose the high rates of increase of rents as well as the proposed cut in the wages.

"We humbly invite your attention to the serious situation at Ahmedabad regarding the cuts in wages and salaries and to the high rents which should be reduced by 50 per cent.—United Press.

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Still Scope For Use Of Indian Cotton By U. K.

Lancashire Committee's "Valuable Work" Praised At Bombay Meeting

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes: The appreciation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee of the valuable work done by the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee to increase the use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom was expressed by members of the Committee at its 33rd half-yearly meeting held in Bombay on the 17th and 18th of August 1936 under the presidency of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay formally inaugurated the meeting.

Hint To Lancashire

The Committee considered the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee's second annual report published in July last and passed the following resolution:—

"While appreciating the efforts made by the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee to increase the use of Indian cotton and whilst expressing satisfaction that the figure of nearly 5 lakhs has been reached, the Indian Central Cotton Committee desires to point out that from statistics of counts of yarns of 20s and below produced in the United Kingdom the Committee believe that there is still much further scope for use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom."

The question of wider markets for Indian cottons received the special attention of the Committee which devoted a considerable portion of its time in discussing the report of the Special Sub-Committee appointed to deal with this matter. Arising out of this question the Committee decided to request the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee to let it have a statement showing the quantities of yarn of various counts, up to 16s, 20s, 24s etc., manufactured in the United Kingdom.

Foreign Demand

In order to be in active touch with the state of foreign demand for Indian cotton, in competition with other growths, it was decided to work in co-operation with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta and to appoint an additional clerk under him to collect the required figures.

With a view to determine the production of coarse yarns below 20's counts spun in the world's mills, various countries had been approached in the past through usual trade and other channels, but many of these were not able to provide the required statistics.

The Committee expressed its satisfaction at the passing by the Bombay and Central Provinces Governments of legislation for the control of cotton ginning and pressing factories designed to prevent such malpractices as excessive watering, excessive seed, the presence of foreign substances and the mixing up of different kinds of cottons. The Committee was confident that the new legislation will prove of great benefit to the cotton industry of India.

Cotton Mixing

It will be of interest to note that closely following Bombay and Central Provinces the Punjab has under consideration a similar legislation, as the mixing of cottons has assumed serious proportions in that Province. The Committee considered the proposal and decided to refer the matter to the Local Sub-Committee for detailed consideration.

The Committee urged on the Government of Sind the necessity to take early steps to make the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Amendment Act effective in that province by framing rules as early as possible before malpractices become established in the newly developed cotton tracts of that Province. A resolution was passed to this effect.

It was revealed that 67 Indian States had now enacted legislation on the lines of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act of British India and from 60 States weekly press returns were being received.

U. P. Problem

The Government of the United Provinces had submitted to the Committee the draft of a proposed measure which has for its object the control of pink boll-worm pest of cotton which has been responsible for causing heavy damages to the cotton crop of the United Provinces. The Committee had carried out an extensive campaign of propaganda to educate the agriculturist and other interests concerned regarding the pink boll worm problem, how to combat it and mobilise public opinion in support of the legislative measure. The Committee welcomed the action of the United Provinces Government in framing a draft bill which was considered and approved.

The report of the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee on studies of village consumption of cotton, post mortem examination of cotton forecast of 1934-35 season, publication of monthly statements of cotton pressed in Indian States and the progress report of the Bombay Cotton Crop Forecast Improvement Scheme for the year ending 15th June 1936 and a programme of work for 1936-37 was approved and adopted. Regarding the publication of monthly statements of cotton pressed in Indian States in terms of statistical bales of 400 lbs. net, the Committee approved the recommendation of the Sub-Committee that in order to give the figures for cotton pressed comparable with the forecasted figures, it was absolutely essential that similar arrangements as exist in British India should be introduced in the States also.

Cost Of Schemes

The future policy regarding apportionment of the cost of schemes between the local governments and the Committee during 'extension period' was considered, and the Committee appointed a Special Sub-Committee to go into this question before the next half-yearly meeting and submit its report for the consideration of the full Committee.

In pursuance of the policy of improving the quality of Indian cotton the Committee approved of a number of new research schemes including a scheme for breeding wilt resistant cottons for Surat area, scheme for the improvement of Dholleras cottons and a scheme for the improvement of Kumpto cotton in the Hyderabad State. The Committee also sanctioned the extension of several cotton breeding, propaganda, estomological and seed distribution schemes.

Research Report

The report of the Technological Research Sub-Committee was approved. The report showed an increase in the total number of samples received at the Technological Laboratory for yarn testing and this clearly indicated the increasing popularity of the work done by the Laboratory.

The Committee was gratified to note the satisfactory progress made by the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore. The annual report of the Director of the Institute was approved and the Committee expressed its satisfaction on the vast amount of work carried on during the year ending 30th June 1936.

Co-Operation With Government

Proposing the vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, at the meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya said:—

"It is my privilege, on behalf of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, to tender to Your Excellency our heartfelt thanks for your presence here to-day. I am aware that in doing so you only continue a practice which, I may say, has almost become a tradition. This close association between this Committee and the Bombay Government through its head has been a feature of this Committee's work for many years.

No doubt this is an all-India Committee with representatives from all the provinces, but it has a special connection with Bombay which, I think, I can all the more easily expound because, as Your Excellency remarked, the office of the Committee is in Bombay and what perhaps all my brother members will recognise is that much of the success of this Committee's work has been due to the close and day-to-day interest which the businessmen of Bombay have, at great sacrifice of their time and money, given to the work of this Committee.

"I think it is no exaggeration to say that a great deal of the success of our work has been due to the co-operation we have received from the Government of Bombay and particularly from the Governors of Bombay.

For fourteen years we have known each other and for two years in the beginning of our acquaintance we worked together on the same task, and I may say I feel it a privilege to be able not only in my capacity as a member of the Committee but also as a personal friend to welcome you to this meeting and to tender you our heartfelt thanks for your presence amongst us on this occasion."

Hollywood has missed rather than used the true power of photography. Artificiality is so much taken for granted that it is always as a picture convention—the blanched hair, the painted eyebrows, the shining teeth—these are not true faces but marks, created to conceal rather than to reveal.—Miss Ruth Lucknow.

LETHARGIC ATTITUDE OF SECURITIES

Weakness In Gold Currencies

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, Aug 21

MONEY

Money continues to be easy, call funds being quoted at 1/2 per cent. The return on this week's Treasury Bills was better than last week. Total applications amounted to Rs. 239.25 lakhs, of which Rs. 2 crores were accepted at an average rate of Re. 0-7-11 per cent (.4348 per cent) as against Re. 0-7-0 per cent last week. Maturities of Rs. 2 crores were offset by renewals. The market received about Rs. 12 lakhs by the sale of £90,000 sterling to Government. There was practically no demand for "Time" deposits, and the quotations were 3/4 per cent and 1 per cent for three and six months respectively.

RESERVE BANK

The Reserve Bank of India statement for the week ended August 14, 1936, shows an increase of Rs. 23.30 lakhs in the total notes issued against a corresponding rise of Rs. 23.21 lakhs in rupee coin. Notes in circulation have increased by Rs. 33.07 lakhs while those held in the Banking Department have decreased by Rs. 9.77 lakhs. Sterling securities and Rupee securities are unchanged at Rs. 67.32 crores and Rs. 23.41 crores respectively. Government deposits, which include £66,000 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d to the rupee, are up by Rs. 100.93 lakhs to Rs. 7.42 crores. Banks' Deposits are down by Rs. 60.02 lakhs. Balances held abroad have risen by Rs. 44.44 lakhs to Rs. 3.74 crores. Loans and advances to Government are unchanged at Rs. 4 crores. The item Investments shows an increase of Rs. 82 lakhs while Other Assets are down by Rs. 2.65 lakhs. The bank rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK

The Imperial Bank of India statement as on August 14, 1936, shows a fall of Rs. 58.44 lakhs in the total cash balance of the bank to Rs. 22.06 crores. Total value of securities have risen by Rs. 4.42 lakhs. Loans and Cash Credits have declined by Rs. 42.40 lakhs and Rs. 36.89 lakhs respectively. Bills discounted have increased by Rs. 13.25 lakhs. Deposits on all accounts show a recession of Rs. 128.82 lakhs to Rs. 78.94 crores. It is understood that the Imperial Bank of India advance rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET

Prices of gilt-edged were maintained, but trading was restricted in all scrips. The fractional improvement in India sterling stocks left the local market unaffected, and it appears that the recent issue of local body loans has sufficed to meet investment demand for the time being. The international political situation is also a reason for the lethargic attitude of this market. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper opened at Rs. 99-9 and after touching Rs. 99-8 improved and closed at Rs. 99/11. 2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 new loan is quoted at a premium of fifteen annas. 3 per cent 1951-54 loan closed at Rs. 103-12 and 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan at Rs. 119-6. 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan advanced from Rs. 107-9 to Rs. 107-13 and 5 per cent 1939-44 loan from Rs. 108-7 to Rs. 108-9. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan changed hands at Rs. 115 and 5 per cent 1945-55 (tax free) loan at Rs. 120-14. 4 per cent 1948 bonds kept steady at Rs. 111-3; 3 per cent 1941 loan at Rs. 104-4; 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan at Rs. 107-8 and 5 per cent 1940-43 loan at Rs. 111-2.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was a shade quieter towards the close. Rates, however, were unchanged with sellers of ready T T at 1s 6 3/32d and buyers at 1s 6 1/8d occasional business passing at the middle rate. Sellers of forward T T were quoting 1s 6 9/64d and buyers is 6 7/64d with occasional sellers at 1s 6 1/8d. Fresh business for export of gold was small as also the showing of merchandise export bills. Tenders to Government at 1s 6 1/8d amounted to £90,000, which were accepted in full.

Continued political tension on the Continent resulted in a further weakening of gold currencies in terms of sterling. The London/Paris cross rate opening at frs. 76.55 gradually advanced to frs. 76.48 but closed at frs. 76.41 T T London on New York opened at dol 5.02 11/16 and after rising to dol. 5.03 7/16 closed at dol 5.03 1/16. For the first time since the 8th of August 1936, shipments of gold from Paris to New York were reported on the 19th instant. The belga and the guilder fluctuated between 29.85 1/2 and 29.81 1/2 and 7.41 1/4 and 7.40 respectively. The Italian lira closed at 63.87.

GOLD

The tendency of prices in the gold market continued to be downwards in sympathy with the value of gold currencies in terms of sterling. The quotation for ready opened at Rs. 34-4 and after advancing to Rs. 34-4-3 on Monday last declined to Rs. 34/3, closing at Rs. 34-3-6. The volume of business was comparatively small and there was a better inquiry for nearer deliveries than for forward. The price of gold in London opened at 138s 4d and after appreciating to 138s 5d declined to 138s 2d but closed at 138s 2 1/2d. Last week's shipment per s.s. 'Maloja' was valued at Rs. 33.17 lakhs. The price of spot sovereigns kept steady around Rs. 21-14. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-4-3 and Rs. 34-3-0 for ready and September 3, settlement and Rs. 34-4-6 and Rs. 34-3-3 for October 2, settlement. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 1 lakh of tolas while the daily arrivals average about 10,000 tolas. The offtake averages about 3,000 tolas a day. The week's total imports amounted to Rs. 1,31,137 in bar and coin.

SILVER

Silver was quietly steady during the early part of the week, and the price range was restricted to four annas. Selling by option dealers mid-week resulted in a gradual fall in the price and the quotation for ready declined from Rs. 48-12 to Rs. 48. The downward movement was accentuated on Thursday, when the London fixing came a farthing down. As a result of heavy selling pressure the spot quotation touched the record low level of Rs. 47, which is the lowest touched since the 17th of January 1936. Towards the close, however, the market recovered to Rs. 47-11. The daily offtake averages about 60 bars as against 110 bars railed last week, which was the settlement week. At lower level there was a better demand for spot. The floating stocks of silver in the local market are estimated at about 5,000 bars with an additional stock of 5,000 bars in cold storage. The week's imports amounted to Rs. 9,272 in coin. Yesterday's shipment arrival per s.s. 'Ranpura' is valued at £48,600. Silver 'en route' to Bombay is valued at £412,000. The highest and lowest rates in London were 19 1/2d and 19 1/8d for spot and two months forward; and those in our market were Rs. 48-12 and Rs. 47 for ready and September 6 settlement and Rs. 48-13 and Rs. 47-1 for October 5, settlement. The Shanghai dollar moved between 1/2 3/8 and 1/2 13/32.

SHARES.

There was a distinct improvement in the tone of the market and speculative short selling was easily absorbed by bull support and investment inquiry. Prices in almost all sections closed better with a more confident outlook. The rise in the price of steel, copper and other heavy industrials in outside markets, was reflected on the local market with the resulting improvement in the price of Tata Iron and Steel shares. An additional reason for improvement in this section was the report of the formation of a merger of Calcutta steel interest with Tata Iron Steel Co. The market view the proposed agreement as being favourable to Tata Iron Steel Co, since it will eliminate internal competition. Tata defds. advanced from Rs. 712-8 to Rs. 736-4 and ordys from Rs. 182-12 to Rs. 186-4 at the close. Bombay Burmas were depressed at the beginning under selling pressure to Rs. 463-12, but following reports of improved demand for timber for export the price spurted at the close to Rs. 505 despite bear sales. In Hydro-electric group, there was a general inquiry and all issues marked up. At present level of prices the yield on these shares is approximately 4 per cent. Cement group was almost neglected since prices are in all cases upto the markets estimate of the value of these shares in conclusion of the merger. Until the new merger company's shares are actually on the market, there is little likelihood of achange in this section. The cotton mill section was easier on reports of deficiency of monsoon, but some improvement was noticed at the close in sympathy with other sections. Scindia Steams were in good demand and business was done at Rs. 20-2.

GUJARAT MAY GET RAIN

Weather Report Forecasts Strengthening Of Monsoon

POONA, Aug. 21.

The monsoon is weak over the Peninsula but generally active over the rest of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab and Rajputana, and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, West United Provinces, Central India, South-West Punjab and the North-West Frontier.

A few falls occurred in Kashmir, Gujarat, Bombay, Deccan, Malabar, South-East Madras and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are:

Gauhati, Patna, four; Jalpaiguri, Raipur, Jaipur, three each; Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu, Chandbali, Purnea and Roorkee, two each.

FORECAST: Rainfall will decrease in the North-West Frontier Province and West Punjab; continue widespread in East Punjab, Rajputana and Central parts of the country; extend and increase in the United Provinces, Gujarat, the Konkan, North Deccan, and occur locally in North-East India and Lower Burma.

Heavy rainfall warning: Moderate to heavy rain is likely to occur in Rajputana and West Central India during the next 24 hours.—A. P

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-8-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .022 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.4 degrees 0.4 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.4 degrees 0.3 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 181 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.30 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 7.07 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 48.19 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-8-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.1 deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.98 inches and a compensated areroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MAHASABHA WORKING COMMITTEE

Pt. Malaviya Pulls Up Bhai Parmanand

BENARES, August 21.

Pundit Malaviyaji's attention having been drawn to a confidential circular in a letter issued by Bhai Parmanand in which he says that the next meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held in Delhi on the 26th instant, Pundit Malaviya said: "Bhai Parmanand has no authority to fix the place and time of the meeting of the Working Committee."

The Office Secretary has instructions from me as the President to issue a regular notice fixing the meeting on the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. in Benares. Accordingly, the meeting will be held in Benares on the 28th instant and not in Delhi.—A. P. Special.

Bhai Parmanand Explains His Statement About Congress Women

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Bhai Parmanand, the Hindu Mahasabha leader, who paid a flying visit to Calcutta on August 16 left for Lahore. On the eve of his departure, he issued the following statement to the "United Press":—

"I have seen the Press statement issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in which he says that though he shares the great resentment expressed against me on account of certain words written by me relating to certain women, he does not approve of the conduct of Congressmen in creating disturbances at meetings addressed by me. I have no reason to distrust Pandit Jawaharlal. But one simple fact appears to me to be significant. On the day before our meeting at Lucknow, he was there, and it is difficult to believe that he had no knowledge of the presence of the Secretaries of the two U. P. Provincial Congress Committees one from Agra and the other from Cawnpore, with a definite plan to create disturbance at the Lucknow meeting along with a number of their followers.

A STRAIGHT QUESTION.

"Pandit Jawaharlal says that the audience did not like to hear me. I would put him a straight question. Does Pandit Jawaharlal think that the two or three thousand persons who have come to attend the meeting both at Delhi, and Cawnpore, had all come to create disturbance and not hear me? Does he know another fact that while the Congressmen were repeatedly attempting to disturb the meeting one of them openly proposed a vote of no-confidence in me at Lucknow and that only about twenty persons who were the principal disturbers raised their hands, and that on the President's asking, the whole audience consisting of more than two thousand persons raised their hands in favour of myself. Let Pandit Jawaharlal enquire from his own friends and publish a contradiction of what he has said. It is a pity that the Press reporters have not even cared to publish this fact which has made me utterly indifferent to what they have been spreading about me.

"I can assure Pandit Jawaharlal that I meant no disrespect to such ladies as had gone to jail out of sincere motive. My words referred only to such cases in which I had reasons to doubt the sincerity of their action in going to jail."—United Press.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY INTO LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

Madras M. L. C.'s Resolution For Council

MADRAS, August 18

Mr. K. A. Nachiappa Gownder, M. L. C. (Salem) has given notice of the following resolution at the forthcoming session of the Madras Legislative Council:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that a committee consisting of both officials and non-officials representing ryots, with a non-official majority, be formed to inquire into the present land revenue system in this province and to recommend a satisfactory method for adoption in future.

"This Council recommends to the Government that an inqpiry be made with regard to the calculation of seasonal, general, and incremental remissions, if any, in each district of this presidency, and the remission actually granted to the ryot in each district, and the report placed before this Council at the October meeting.—United Press.

Tellicherry Support To Railway Workers

TELLICHERRY, Aug. 18

The gravity and magnitude of the unemployment problem were stressed and remedial measures urged at a largely attended Conference of the unemployed of Kottayam Taluk, held at the Paral H. E. School Kuthuparasamba. The "Hunger Marchers" "en route" to Madras were warmly felicitated and full support was given to their demands.

The Conference also protested against the proposed introduction of the Photostat system in the Registration Offices of the North Malabar, as that would swell the ranks of the unemployed and also protested against the proposed retrenchment of 4,000 workers from the Railway.—United Press.

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SHORT COVERING ON CROP DAMAGE REPORTS

Confidence Undermined By European Uncertainties

ABSENCE OF RAIN IN DROUGHT SECTIONS

BOMBAY, August 21.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market was the only important one in U.S.A. to show cheerfulness, which was due chiefly to the absence of rainfall in drought area but even there the confidence was somewhat undermined by European uncertainties.

The market was very steady on private crop estimate of 1,18,-12,000 bales and prices closed 6 to 11 points up.

The New York cotton Exchange opened on Thursday with a steady tone and prices advanced on commission houses and foreign buying.

Prices later reacted sharply on long liquidation, New Orleans and local selling and moderate hedge selling which was largely taken by trade. The market thereafter rallied on covering influenced by crop damage reports. Finally short covering and trade buying appeared and the session finished steady.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 11.56 and kept on declining under increased selling pressure and a further fall of 7 points recorded and October was quoted 11.49 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was increased buying and short covering influenced by bullish private crop estimate and prices advanced 16 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 11.65 which was the highest level for the day. The market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 6 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices improved one point at 12.14c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.93c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points with October 6.17. The market ruled barely steady with hedge selling and scattered liquidation on reports of rains in sections of drought area. Thereafter prices recovered on good trade calling but reacted to London liquidation and Bombay straddle selling. Offtake was poor. Later prices recovered on straddle and local buying but again reacted in sympathy with New York. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 6.65 per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 6 points. At the close October was quoted 5.15, January 5.13 and March 5.13.

There was considerable selling in Egyptian cotton which resulted in a sharp decline in near months. Sakels futures closed 21 to 8 points lower with spot cotton 27 points down at 10.48d. Uppers futures declined 9 to 6 points with spot cotton 9 points lower at 7.94d. per lb.

Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with increased selling and buyers were indifferent. Sakels futures declined 16 to 24 points and Ashmouni futures closed 16 to 17 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 11.65+07 (2.52 p.m.)

Lowest 11.49—09 (11.14 a.m.)

Liverpool October highest 6.22 —03; Lowest 6.15 —10.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool. Tone rather heavy due to paucity of trade and speculative offtake. Sentiment affected by conflicting crop estimates and fears European political complications. Market generally anticipates autumn recession under weight of crop movement.

New York. Market lower owing to liquidation of longs and hedging. Advices indicate deterioration in South-West. Cotton goods market—yarn market—quiet and steady. Now favour turn to buying side.

New York. Early foreign, New Orleans and Southern selling met trade buying and local covering on further deterioration of crop reports.

New York. Think liquidation is completed.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:

Messrs. Reiss Bros. Liverpool:— Although crop reports unfavourable support lacking hedge pressure expected depress further.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:—

Correspondent estimates crop at 11,812,000 bales.

Crop deteriorating seriously in the North-west.

Fears with regard to the European situation and expectations of farmers selling pressure offsetting bullish crop news.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York:

Market at present seems well liquidated. Trade demand turned botter following the decline early to-day. Rains have not occurred. Private estimates of crop are being reduced.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Steadied on Orvis Bros. estimate 11,812,000 bales. Heat continues West.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled:—

Although crop reports unfavourable, support lacking, hedge pressure, expected depress further.

Their New York friends cabled: Think liquidation is completed.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 20

October	11.64+06
December	11.68+08
January	11.71+08
March	11.77+09
May	11.78+11
July	11.74+11
Middling Spot	12.14—01

ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug 20

October	11.59+07
December	11.63+07
January	11.64+06
Middling Spot	11.98

NEW YORK

New York, Aug 20

11 a.m.—	
October	11.54
December	11.59
January	11.61
NOON CALL—	
October	11.52
December	11.59
January	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug 20

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	13,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 20

August	6.36—06
September	6.25—06
October	6.19—06
November	6.13—07
December	6.12—07
January	6.12—07
February	6.12—07
March	6.13—07
April	6.13—07
May	6.13—07
June	6.12—07
July	6.12—07
August	6.04—06
Middling Spot	6.65—10
	10-12 a.m. quotations
October	6.19
January	6.12

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 20

F G F SAKELLARIDIS—	
October	10.09
November	9.89
January	9.53
March	9.33
May	9.16
July	9.01
August	9.01
Middling Spot	10.48

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 20

BROACH—	
Fine (Good staple)	5.36
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.2
Superfine (Good staple)	5.51
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.31
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.46
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.61
BENGAL—	
Good	4.30
Fully Good	4.40
Fine	4.52

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug 20

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan-Feb sellers	34/3
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	nominal
Wheat South Australian Sept-Oct sellers	39

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 20

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	5.08 1/16
Paris	76.41
Berlin	12.50 1/2
Madrid	38.00
Amsterdam	7.41 1/4
Brussels	29.82 1/2
Milan	63.87
Berne	15.44 1/4
Prague	121.81

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Generally fair, continued warm, possible thunder showers.

Central: Showers probable.

Western: Fair in interior sections unsettled on the coast.

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug 20

Broach J/A opening 220 3/4; highest 221 1/4; lowest 220 3/4; closing 221

Broach A/M 1937 opening 209 1/4; highest 209 1/4; lowest 208 1/2; closing 209 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 190; highest 190 1/4; lowest 190; closing 190

Bengal D/J opening 156; highest 156 1/4; lowest 156; closing 156 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-9-36) Rs. 8 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 22 3/4

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 19th August	2,291
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	3,158,828
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,484,851
Increase	673,977

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 141 January 120 May 115 at Cross Rate 5.03 1/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 209/8 Liverpool May 6.17 Rs. 59 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 209/8 New York May 11.78 Rs. 50 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.03 1/32

Alexandria Market

Alexandria, Aug 20

ASHMOUNI—	
August	12.94—17
October	12.59—16
December	12.57—16
February	12.62—16
SAKELS—	
November	16.64—16
January	16.09—23
March	16.77—24

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug 21

August	(207.00)	208.40+140
October	(203.20)	203.60+40
November	(201.90)	202.40+50
December	(201.00)	201.20+30
February	(200.80)	201.20+40

Argentine Crops

The following cable is to hand from Buenos Ayeres:—

"Weather is unusually hot and unsettled. Official reports state that linseed sowing is continuing later, and the acreage is above the 1935 with condition good.

Wheat sowing is finished and the acreage is slightly above the normal with condition good but rust has appeared in Cordoba."

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Aug 21

The local market was easy to-day with increased selling. There were increased offerings in linseed which depressed prices while wheat was quiet on speculative liquidation.

LINSEED—	
September	7 15 9
May	7 10 0
WHEAT—	
September	5 1 6
January	5 7 0
May	5 1 0

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug 20

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Aug sellers	£12-2-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Aug-Sept sellers	£14-0-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Aug-Sept sellers	£14-10-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f Aug-Sept sellers	£13-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Aug-Sept sellers	£13-2-6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Aug 20

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 20

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£87 1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 5/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£116 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£108 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£106 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£118 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£116 1/2
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£15 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£102
National Bank of India	£46
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Aug 20

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug 20

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Sept sellers	26
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Sept-Dec sellers	26

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug 20

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 5/8

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 20

September	1.13 1/4c.
December	1.12 1/8c.
May	1.10 1/8c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug 21

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D August-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32 Jan 3/16	
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Jan 7/32	
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 1/4
Banks selling T T	264 3/4
Banks buying T T	262 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	574
Banks buying T T	584
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 20th instant	5.03
Japan London 21st instant	1/2 1/16
Java London 21st instant	7.36 1/2
Hongkong London 21st instant	1/2 15/16
Shanghai London 21st instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 20th instant	76.41
London/Belgium 20th instant	29.82 1/2
London/Switzerland 20th instant	15.44 1/4
London/Berlin 20th instant	12.50 1/2
London/Stockholm 20th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 20th instant	5.03 1/16
London/Amsterdam 20th instant	7.41 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady	
Gold 19th instant	£6-18-2
Gold 20th instant	£6-18-2 1/2
Silver London Ready 19th instant	19 3/8
20th instant	19 1/8
Silver London Forward 19th instant	19 3/8
20th instant	19 1/8
Silver New York Ready. 19th instant	45
20th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 19th instant	9/16 p.c.
20th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 19th instant	3/4 p.c.
20th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

Business Holiday

Bombay, Aug 21

To-day being "Jain Samvatsari" all local markets remained entirely closed.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 20

3 per cent	87 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115
3 per cent 1940/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 7/8

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Aug 20

This week

	£
Total Bullion	244,900,000
Public Deposit	23,600,000
(a) Other Deposits	135,900,000
Government Securities	86,400,000
(b) Other Securities	31,000,000
Notes and Coin	60,300,000
Notes in Circulation	444,500,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	37.82 p.c.
(a) Other Deposits include Bankers	96,000,000
(b) Other Securities include Discount and Advances	9,700,000

PRICE OF WOLFRAM ADVANCES

LONDON August 20

The price of Wolfram to-day advanced 2/-shs to a nominal price of 27shs, 28shs on the news that negotiations are at present progressing for the amalgamation of South China's two Wolfram syndicates. Pending the outcome of discussions, both holders and consumers are reluctant to transact business.—Reuter

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug 20

August	44.15—22
September	44.20—35
December	44.15—60

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 20

Spot	19 1/8
Forward	19 1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 20

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-18-2 1/2

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 21

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	87 10 0
Atlas Elect and Genl Trust Ord	0 7 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	1 3 9
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	104 0 0
B. B. and C. I. Railway Ord Stock	115 10 0
Brazilian Traction Pow and Lt Ord	dol 12.0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	22 5 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 10 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 19 6
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	25 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	98 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 5 9
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 17 6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	£103 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 15 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 4 3
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	106 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2 5 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	95 0 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord	0 12 3

STOCK EXCHANGE

Business for the October settlement commences on Saturday the 22nd inst.

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 20.

September	2.76—01
December	2.68
January	2.46—01
May	2.47

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

October	90 1/4
December	88d.
March	83 5/8d.

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMAY

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year,
Khandesh	...	308,731
Central	52	299,786
Barsi and Nagar	...	176,192
Hyderabar-Gaorani	...	41,660
Berar	...	343,738
Central Provinces	...	99,688
Total Oomras	52	1,260,795
Dholera	40	335,728
N.-W. Provinces	...	63,996
Rajputana	...	115,412
Sind-Punjab	528	413,899
Broach	...	413,441
Coompta and Dharwar	114	110,581
Westerns-Northerns	29	77,592
Coconada	...	151
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	20,548
Persian	...	9
American	...	27,023
Egyptian and African	218	262,152
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	482
Total	981	3,159,809

EXPORRTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 13th Aug.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,323	504,156
Japan and China	1,320	1,435,503
Coast Ports	...	37,671
Up-country by Rail	...	218,905
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	500
Total	2,643	2,196,735

PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO.'S NEW ISSUE.

The Premier Construction Co., Ltd. have issued 15,000 Cumulative Second Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each bearing interest at 6-1/4 per cent. per annum, out of which 5,000 Shares are offered for public subscription. The whole issue has been underwritten by Devkaran Nanjee and Sons. Other details will be found in the Prospectus we are publishing to-day elsewhere.

RUNNING YIELD ON SECURITIES.

Bombay: August 21.

Securities.	Market Price 20th Aug. 1936.	Earliest Redmn. Yield.
2-3|4 p.c. 1948|52 (Taxable)	101- 0	2.65
3 p.c. 1941 (Taxable)	104- 5	2.14
3 p.c. 1951|54 (Taxable)	103-12	2.69
3-1|2 p.c. Govt. Paper (Taxable)	99-12	3.51
3-1|2 p.c. 1947|50 (Taxable)	107-14	2.70
4 p.c. 1943 (Taxable)	111- 4	2.36
4 p.c. 1960|70 (Taxable)	115- 0	3.12
4-1|2 p.c. 1955|60 (Taxable)	119- 6	3.16
5 p.c. 1939|44 (Taxable)	108- 9	2.43
5 p.c. 1940|43 (Taxable)	111- 2	2.37
5-1|2 p.c. 1938|40 (Taxable)	107- 9	2.38
5 p.c. 1945|55 (Taxfree)	120-13	2.62

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 20

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	12
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	67
Amer Forn Power Com	7
American Tel and Tel	173 1/4
Western Union Telg	87 1/4
New York Central	41
Baltimore and Ohio R R	22
Erie R R	16
Pennsylvania R R	37
Union Pacific R R	140
United States Steel	66 3/4
Amr Tobacco B	101
Anaconda Copper Mining	38
General Motor	66 1/4
Kelvinator	22
American Radiator	22
Soocony	13 3/4
Chase Bank	48
National City Bank	43
Int Nickel of Canada	53

Market quiet; prices irregular. Brokers loan for the week down dol 7000000.

Total business: 1 million

Weakness In Yarn

Bombay, Aug 19

Our market continued weak and depressed throughout the whole past week, with no signs of improvement in any kind of yarns. The absence of satisfactory demand from consuming districts, continued weakness in cotton and absence of confidence in the present level of prices, scarcity of rains and famine conditions in some districts in Bombay Presidency in particular and stocks of handloom cloths accumulating with the weavers and consumers all these and many other factors are responsible for continued absence of demand for Indian Mill yarns from important consuming districts for the last several months. It is believed that for some time yet there will be no chance of improvement in yarn. Trade, so long as cloth prices continue to remain very low and handloom weavers find it unremunerative to weave yarns. On the whole the market tendency is distinctly easy at the moment.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is nothing fresh to report. Japanese and Shanghai competition is as keen as ever and no fresh forward business has been possible at present.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

In sympathy with decline in cotton prices have gone down to some extent in this class of yarns and demand from the consuming districts is rather poor. Quotations from Japanese and Shanghai Makers are irregular and fresh forward business is very limited. In Mercerised Yarns stocks are small and arrivals are few. Prices, therefore, have remained very steady with a rising tendency. As regards single and two-fold yarns grey and bleached, demand continues very limited and prices show somewhat easier tendency. Sampin has declined further whereas Exchange remains very firm

ART SILK YARNS.

Prices remain unchanged with a limited turnover. Syndicate goods are not in stock and no definite information regarding fresh arrivals is yet to hand. Prices of Japanese yarns have been fluctuating within a narrow range. Demand continues fairly satisfactory in the South. In the North, present high level of prices has been checking demand but improvement is expected in course of time. Fresh forward business is very limited as Spinners continue to show firm attitude and replacing costs are higher in many cases. Tendency is rather uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Local Mills have not made any sales of Indian yarns during the last few days as the market is very unsettled and uncertain. Dealers have been passing anxious time and are not inclined to make fresh purchases at present.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: August 21.

P & O S N Coy's Mail s s Ranpura of 9331, reg tons, Capt J M Legg, arrived from London via Southampton, Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s s Nippon of 2521 reg tons, Capt B Alofson, arrived from Gothenburg via Oslo, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Port Said, Djibouti and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay: August 21.

N Y Kaisha's s s Genoa Maru of 4894 reg tons, Capt K Kurata, sailed for Persian Gulf Ports via Bhavnagar and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

P & O S N Coy's s s Ranpura of 9331 reg tons, Capt J M Legg, sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China, Japan Ports with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay: August 21.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 21-8-36:—

S.S. Trifels (L E) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

„ Kifuku Maru (O S K) for China, Japan Ports via Tuticorin and Penang.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 21.

	Cwts.
Wheat	7,018...
Linseed	8,567
Gingellyseed	403
Groundnuts	17,003
Castorseed	1,101
Rice	2,676
Myrabollams	1,212
Cottoinseed	982
Mowraseed	68
Gram	4,198
Joowar	495
Bajree	2,990
Indian Sugar	7,137
	Tons.
Coal	3,151

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WATERBURY'S COMPOUND
BUILDS UP RUN-DOWN SYSTEMS M-97

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS DOWN

Rise In Bullion But Wheat Easy

BOMBAY: August 21.

On Friday Crossrates ruled quiet but steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

The New York Cotton ruled fairly steady on crop deterioration reports. There was trade and speculative buying, but speculators were quiet. The closing tone was, however, easy.

BULLION PRICES IMPROVE.

London Gold and Silver registered some improvement.

WHEAT EASY.

Wheat ruled easy on commission houses selling and liquidation. Jute and Linseed ruled quiet.

SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was fairly steady. Gilt-edged Securities were quiet but steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	11.64
To-day's opening	11.66
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	11.53
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	6.19
To-day's opening	6.26
Different	+.07
To-day's closing	6.26
Different	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

(April/May ..... Rs. 208-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 21.

With fresh reports of crop deterioration there was a feeling to reduce crop estimates with the result that the market to-day displayed distinctly brighter appearance on trade and foreign buying but speculative interest remained hesitant owing to political uncertainties abroad.

Operations in October began at 11.66 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on steadier Liverpool cables and scattered foreign buying influenced by unfavourable crop news but lukewarmness on the part of speculators held further rise in check resulting in narrow movements.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.53 with a delivery 11 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 21.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.58/11.56) 11.66/11.66
December (11.61/11.61) 11.72/11.71
January (11.64/11.64) 11.76/11.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.18) 6.27
American December (6.12) 6.20
Egyptian October (10.15) 10.14
Egyptian November (9.95) 9.94

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The market was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 21.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

Tin (£183 1/2 buyers £183 3/4 sellers. Steady) £183 1/4 buyers £183 1/2 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£16 9/16 buyers £16 5/8 sellers. Quiet) £16 3/4 buyers £16 13/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£42 to £42 3/4) £42 to £42 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

New Crop Aug-Sept. (17 5/8) 17 7/16 sellers.
Dunlop August (20 1/4) 20 1/4 sellers.
Lightning August (19 1/4) 19 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16) 7 9/16 sellers.
Forward (7 5/8) 7 5/8 buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta August (£14 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata August/September (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal September (£15 15/16 sellers) £16 1/16 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 21.

11-30 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	48	4	0
Silver 1st settlement	48	5	0
Silver 2nd settlement	48	6	0
Gold ready	34	3	3
Gold 1st settlement	34	3	6
Gold 2nd settlement	34	3	6
Sovereigns	21	14	3

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	5.03 1/32
To-day's opening	5.03 3/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.03 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	5.03 1/16
To-day's opening	5.03 1/16
To-day's closing	5.03 3/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	76.41
To-day's opening	76.43
To-day's closing	76.44
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 21.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.03 1/16 but thereafter declined to 5.03 on lack of support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.03 1/16

Franc opened at 76.43 and then improved to 76.41 on fairly good support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 76.44

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

(1) India small buyers. Small offerings. Market steady."

(2) "American trade buying at the fixed rate. Closed very steady. Reserved sellers."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 21.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 1/8d.	19 3/16d.
Forward	19 1/8d.	19 3/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 21.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-2 1/2) £6-18-3 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 21.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent,

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 21.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.77) 5.76 5/8
New York on Bombay (38.03) 38.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/2) 0.94 1/2
London on Milan (63.93) 63.87
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32) 1-2 13/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 21.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with September at 1,12 1/2. Prices declined on scattered commission house selling and liquidation influenced by lower outside cables.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 89 1/4 and December 87 1/2 Trading was quiet and featureless in the absence of any important enquiry.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 21.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	5	1	0
Wheat May	5	0	9
Linseed September	8	0	9
Linseed May 1937	7	10	3

The tone was quiet.

Karachi Market Report

KARACHI: August 21.

To-day's closing quotations:—Cotton Sind Jan. Rs. 18-3-3; Punjab Jan. 16-15-3; and 4-F American Jan. 22-14-8.

The Market was steady.

Wheat Sept. Rs. 27-9-6 and Oct. 28-2-6.

The tone of the market was steady but quiet.

Toria Sept. Rs. 41-15 and Nov. 42-14-6.

Gram Sept. Rs. 19-14-6 and Oct. 20-9-6.

Cottonseeds Jan. Rs. 17-4-6 and Sept. 17-14-6.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 21.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 5/8 as against previous close at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 21.

3-30 p.m.

Industrials generally and Kaffirs after being firm on renewed buying were quieter. Foreign bonds were rather firmer. Otherwise markets were dull and easier.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/8) £85
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 3/8) £108 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
5 per cent Indian Loan (£118 1/2) £118 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 7/8) £106 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 1/2) £114 7/8 ex div.

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (19-3) 19-6
Mark and Spencer Ord (£4 5/8) £4 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 3/8) dol 7 3/8
Musical Industries (22-0) 22-9
Princhin Johnson (48-7 1/2) 49-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (39-9) 39-9
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (143-9) 144-3
Realisation 1930 (£93 1/2) £93 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (36-0) 36-0
Unilever Ordinary (35-6) 35-6
Ford Motors (32-9) 32-9
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/4) £6 1/4
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9
Carreas A (£9 1/2) £9 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary 168 3/4) 168 3/4
P and O S N Company Defd (26-3) 26-3
Distillers (105-7 1/2) 105-7 1/2
Bredford Dyers (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2
British Celanese (10-6) 10-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (54-6) 54-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-3) 51-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-10 1/2) 7-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (33-0) 33-0
Inter Nickels (£52 7/8) £52 3/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 21.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99 3/4) £99 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£118 1/2) £118 1/4
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115) £115
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£108) £108

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£108 3/4) £110 7/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India Ceylon (26-10 1/2) 27-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-6) 27-6
Gula Kelampong (26-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-0) 31-0

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandy (60-0) 58-9.
Burma Corporation (11-3) 11-3
Rio Tintos (£13 1/4) £13 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (66-9) 66-9
Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 1/8
Gedule New (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
New Modders (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-3) 39-3
Anglo Iranian (88-1 1/2) 88-1 1/2
Burma Oil (96-3) 95-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (26-0) 26-0
Shell Transport (£105 1/2) £105
Royal Dutch (£38 1/8) £38 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£50 1/2) £50 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£27 1/2) £27 1/2
L N E R Defd (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/8) £134 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 21.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 65 3/4) dol 66
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39) dol 37 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 67 5/8) dol 66 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 133 1/2) unquoted.

GOOD SUPPORT IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Sharp Advance In Cocoa

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: August 21.

On the Stock Exchange good support for several recent industrial favourites enlivened matters, otherwise the markets were quiet, in which the end of account considerations tended to restrict initiative.

Lautaro nitrates were marked down sharply on the publication of further particulars regarding the reorganisation plans.

In commodities cocoa advanced sharply in active trading owing to the heavy buying by American manufacturers in New York.

Wheat declined in sympathy with North America.

Wall Street market after steady opening eased sharply on nervousness regarding the European situation.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Firm And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA: August 21.

Jutes ruled steady at the decline. Coals ruled firm and fair business was put through. Teas were dull. In Miscellaneous Marshalls and Burma Corporations continued to rule firm while Indian Coppers kept fairly steady at last levels. Government Securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

GOVT. SECURITIES:— 3 per cent. Government Paper Rs. 90-8 small lot. 3-1|2 per cent. Loan 1955|60 Rs. 119-8; 5 per cent. Loan 1939|44 Rs. 108-5 small lot; 5 per cent. U.P. Bonds 1944 Rs. 115-8.

BANKS:—Imperial Conty. Rs. 392; Reserve Bank Rs. 134-8.

RAILWAYS:— Sara Serajganj Railway Rs. 108.

COTTONS:—Cawnpore Textile 2-10; New Victoria Ordy. Rs. 1-2.

COALS:—Bengal Rs. 277-8, Equitable Rs. 32-6. Hurriladih Rs. 14-4, Katras Herriah Rs. 18-8, Mundulpore Rs. 5-7, Talcher Rs. 1-7.

JUTES:—Agarpara Rs. 21, Anglo-India Rs. 413-8 small lots; Bally Ordy. Rs. 192, Bally Pref. Rs. 145; Budge Pref. Rs. 162, Barnagore Rs. 141 small lots; Caledonian Rs. 392, Chitavalsah Pref. Rs. 131, Howrah Rs. 52-11, Kelvin Pref. Rs. 165 cum div.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Burma Corporation Rs. 7-12 cum div., Indian Copper Corporation Rs. 3, Benares Electric Rs. 17-2, Cuttack Electric Rs. 11-2, Jubbulpore Electric Rs. 14-4, Shahajahanpore Electric Rs. 9-6, Bengal Telephone Pref. Rs. 14-12, Dacca Electric Rs. 22 small lot, Hukumchand Electric and Steel Rs. 10-8, Britannia Building and Iron Rs. 5-14, Indian Galvanizing Rs. 13, Indian Iron and Steel Rs. 11-8, Kumardhubi Engineering Pref. Rs. 74, Marshalls Rs. 1-11, B.I. Corporation Ordy Rs. 3-11, B.I. Corporation Pref. Rs. 155-8, Indian Cables Rs. 8-12, Steuart and Company Rs. 1-2, India Paper Pulp Rs. 160, Mysore Paper Rs. 3-10 Premium; Titaghur Paper Ordy. Rs. 22-8, Titaghur Paper Defd. Rs. 10-8, Assam Saws Re. 1, Calcutta Steam Navigation Rs. 201-8 ex-div.

SUGARS.—Care and Co. Rs. 24-8, Champaran Old Rs. 25-4.

TEAS:—Namburnadi Pref. Rs. 10-12, Meghlieumdh Rs. 86 small lots.

1956|66 Howrah Bridge Rs. 102-10.

DEBENTURES:—3-1|4 per cent. 7 per cent. 1932|40|42 Hukumchand Jute Rs. 112.—A.P.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th August, 1936.

LIABILITIES:

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 3,36,00,000.
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	31,03,34,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	5,03,56,000
Total	Rs. 38,44,90,000

ASSETS:

	Rs.
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Govt. & other authorised Securities	5,76,86,000
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,47,87,000
Bills Discounted	95.59,000
Lands & Buildings	1,27,63,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	4,06,92,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.	22,90,03,000
Total	Rs. 38,44,90,000

WOES OF BIJAPUR DISTRICT

(Continued from Page 6).

tax-payer who is informed about them only when he protests. Otherwise the collections go on as usual.

WATER SCARCITY.

There are in the district many villages where water-scarcity is chronic. For more than six months in the year, the residents of the villages have to fetch water for their daily use from a distance of four to eight miles. Their cattle also have to travel this distance daily for their drink. When the rainy-season sets in, the village tanks or "nallas" begin to supply the villagers' needs. But this year the water scarcity is still there even though the rainy season is supposed to have begun in the first week of June. Naturally the number of villages suffering from this want has increased during the last three months as the rainfall during these months is practically nil

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

As usual the officials are rather slow in realising the famine-conditions in the district and slower in admitting them. Mamlatdars in the district have met and decided to meet again by the middle of September. One can foresee what will happen by that time. Being unable to bear the pangs of hunger any longer, the peasant families in the district will have gone to other favoured parts of the country in search of work and food. Then our officers will start famine-works and close them within a fortnight on the excuse of insufficient attendance.

The first measure that suggests itself to the official mind is the advance of Takavi loans to the needy farmers. The irony of these loans has got a pathos about it. The Government advances these loans as a relief to famine conditions; but at the same time it does not suspend or remit the assessment for the year. It coolly deducts the assessment from the amount of the loan and thus satisfies its conscience as well as its purse. Of what benefit are such loans to the farmers?

Moreover, the rate of interest on these loans is ever on the increase. It is at 8¼ per cent. at present though the Government can raise loans of crores of rupees at a week's notice at less than 3 per cent. It is true that the village-money-lenders charge 24 per cent on their loans to villagers. But this circumstance should not be utilised as a defence by the Government. This is not the first time that I am pressing for the reduction of the interest on Takavi loans as an equitable measure. Let us see what rate our district officials will demand on the Takavi loans to be advanced this year.

The measure that comes next is the import and storing of fodder for the cattle; but it must be the experience of many officials that the fodder thus stored is not readily sold. The fodder collected and stored under the regime of the late Mr. V. H. Naik, Collector of Bijapur, had to be sold as manure. The root-cause is not far to seek. The agriculturist has no money to purchase the fodder.

The third measure that comes last and is started with great reluctance and hesitation, is the starting of famine-works. The want of imagination and resourcefulness in the official mind regarding the famine-works is noteworthy. With them famine-work begins and ends with the preparation and storing of road-metal. The work is easy to supervise and to measure. It requires no brains either in the employers or in the employees. The famine-measures should be directed towards combating the effects of future famines in addition to providing work and food for the present. About the year 1928 the Government had appointed a special officer in the district who surveyed and recommended about thirty-five irrigation works in the district. Even a layman can see the utility of such irrigation-works. So we would request the Government to spend or rather invest its money on these minor irrigation-works instead of storing road metal. Then there are village tanks that are either silted up or require repairs in other respects. If the tanks are kept in repairs the water-scarcity felt by many villages will be lessened and the cattle also will feel the relief.

I am writing these bitter truths and giving these unsolicited suggestions with the hope that the district officials will wake up to the situation and take quick and adequate measures to combat the effects of famine. At this juncture the District Local Board also can be of great service to the District. It has got money and it has plans, estimates, and sanctions ready for some roads and other works in the district. It can start these works immediately and provide employment for hundreds in the different parts of the district without waiting for the Government machinery to get sufficiently heated to start going.

"SERVANT OF INDIA" REPLIES TO BALVANTRAY MEHTA

Mahatma And Indian States

The Editor of the *Servant of India* has published the following reply in its issue of the 13th instant to the letter of Mr. Balvantray G. Mehta, which has already appeared in the columns of this paper; on the subject of "Mahatma's States' Policy":

We are not surprised at the communication from the General Secretary of the Indian States' People's Conference. It is within the experience of every journalist that people come to him and talk bitterly of some gross injustice suffered by them in some State, say, confiscation of property, and when the journalist offers to ventilate their grievance in his paper they go down on their knees to him and say: "For heaven's sake, don't do that. We have some little property left yet in the State; in order to preserve it, we must avoid publicity." Mr. Balvantray Mehta, himself a Congressman cannot afford to offend the Congress dictator, for he realises the need of "wooing" the latter, as he says, to support the demands of the States' people. His testimony, not being disinterested, will not help in arriving at an impartial determination of the question as to whether Mahatma Gandhi did, or failed to do, all that was expected of him in the interest of the country's freedom. Such determination must be based upon independent evidence.

HIS DEFAULT.

Mr. Balvantray Mehta refers to the promise that the Mahatma had made to the States' people to reject federation and even to break the Round Table Conference if he did not secure for them elected representation in the federal legislature and the placing of their fundamental rights under the guarantee of the federal court. The least that one who is pledged to obtain these results would do is to leave no one in doubt that these are the essential conditions of federation. It is agreed on all hands that Mahatma Gandhi failed to do so at the R.T.C. and this failure can only mean to all those who are capable of taking a judicial view of the matter, that he desulted on his promise. He was given an opportunity later of retrieving his position; he could then have made use of the golden bridge that was offered to him of retracing his steps and showing that he was alive to the promise he had made. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the then President of the Indian States' People's Conference, and some others who waited in deputation on Mahatma Gandhi in Poona on 20th June, 1934, subsequently presented to him, at his own instance, a Memorandum

"While on this subject, it would be well to refer to the apprehensions that have arisen in the mind of the Indian States' people by some passages in your speeches at the Round Table Conference. You pleaded earnestly in this Conference with the rulers of the Indian States for allowing the States' representatives in the federal legislature to be chosen by election and for allowing the fundamental rights of the States' people to be written into the federal constitution and placed under the protection of the federal court. But your pleadings on this occasion have given rise to an impression that, if the Princes did not agree, as they did not and do not agree, you would accept a constitution in which provisions of the kind that you suggested did not find a place. If this impression is well-founded, we cannot help saying, and saying it straight out, that you have done a grave wrong to the States' people. If you think that nomination by the Princes, for instance, must be acquiesced in, if necessary, in the existing circumstances, we will only beg you to refer the matter to the States' people themselves, in order to ascertain what their wishes are in this respect. The right of self-determination of the Indian States' people is no less sacred than that of the British Indians.

"BURKING ISSUE."

Mr. Kelkar and other auditors of Mahatma Gandhi were not, at the time, in a position to refer publicly to his promise to the States' people; they had to rest their case upon general considerations of a sound policy. The bringing to light by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. Balvantray Mehta, of a definite promise on the part of Mahatma Gandhi adds it need hardly be said, very much to the force of those considerations. One would expect Mahatma Gandhi, when so asked, to say promptly: "Yes, I would reject federation if the conditions are not fulfilled." See, however, how evasive his reply to Mr. Kelkar was on this point:—

"What I said at the Round Table Conference was in the nature of an appeal made to the Princes. It certainly did not imply that, whether they listened to the appeal or not, the Congress would enter the federation I had no authority to blind the Congress to any such thing. The Congress entering the federation, had to depend upon many other circumstances beyond the attitude of the Princes. If ever federation comes, it will surely depend upon mutual adjustment."

He was asked to give his personal opinion; he burkes the issue by taking shelter behind the Congress. If, even as the sole representative of the Congress, he had no authority to speak for that body on this point as he had on others, he might have thought of it before he made the promise. The reader will notice how carefully he avoids saying: "Even if there are no other circumstances demanding rejection of federation, the non-compliance on the part of the Princes with the demand for elective representation and protection of elementary rights of citizenship of the States' people, would be a sufficient ground, so far as I am concerned, for not accepting federation."

THE POINT.

The "orthodox" way, as Mr. Balvantray Mehta puts it, of carrying out a mandate of not accepting a federation which does not fulfil certain conditions, is to say, in no uncertain terms, that the conditions are essential and cannot be departed from. Perhaps the unorthodox way which Gandhiji followed is, to use words which would imply that compromise is possible on those terms and that non-acceptance of the terms does not necessarily rule out federation. We are old-fashioned enough in our moral conceptions, to conclude that one who, after accepting the mandate, does this throws off the mandate. Mr. Balvantray would have us believe that, though Mahatma Gandhi's pleadings with the Princes were mild enough, they were, coming from him, in the nature of an ultimatum. The point is that the Princes themselves never took them to mean anything else than pleadings which only required on their part a sort of gesture, the outcome of this gesture being, in fact, that two Princes promised to let their people have some voice in the selection of their representatives in one chamber of the federal legislature and nothing being promised in regard to the protection of the fundamental rights of the people. We know that, in the case of some people, just a light word from them goes a long way. But imagine Mahatma Gandhi going up to the Viceroy and saying about the Rowlatt Act, which Mr. Balvantray mentions: "May it please Your Excellency something must be done about this Act. It is not for me to say what exactly you should do. Your love for the people of India is no less than that of any other person. I must therefore leave it to you to decide whether a clause here or a clause there cannot be excised. Mr. Joshi and Dr Ambedkar would not be content till the whole Act is repealed. I cannot agree with them. We must not dictate. Knowing well that you will never abuse the trust reposed in you, I would rather, agreeing in this matter with Sir Sultan Ahmed and Mr. Gavin Jones, leave the final decision solely to your good sense." This is not the kind of way in which he is known to speak to the British Government and we should have reason to find fault with him if it were. But what we are quarrelling with at the moment is the discrimination he makes in his approach to the Princes and to the British Government: one is to him Ram raj, the other is satanic; one he would meet in amicable conference, the other he would pursue with a battle axe, and that only because the first are Indian and the second foreigners, though in point of misrule, the first certainly outpace the second.

But if Mahatma Gandhi's policy is the right one, we should like to know why Mr. Balvantray Mehta and his friends are so full of fury against the poor Bhulabhai Desai and Vallabhbhai Patel, who are merely pale editions of the Mahatma. In what respect does their policy differ from the Mahatma's? It is essentially the same, and if the Mahatma is to be spared criticism, so might they. We do not think it particularly manly to let to the captain and belabour his lieutenants, Mr. Balvantray feels certain that Mahatma Gandhi would help the States' people "in his own time." Yes, in his own time, but Mr. Balvantray would do well to look for help in a spirit of disillusionment, so that, when it comes, his joy will be all the greater. The Mahatma might start a campaign in the States when he has finished with the British Government, and some of us believe that this time will never come, because the States are the last strongholds of the British Government in India.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1936

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In Communal Unity Lies India's Salvation

JINNAH'S CALL TO STUDENTS

Settle Differences And Disputes As Friends And Countrymen

CALCUTTA, August 21.

"India's salvation lies in the unity of all communities, especially Hindus and Moslems," said Mr. Jinnah addressing a crowded meeting of postgraduates and students of the Calcutta University this afternoon. The Vice-Chancellor presided.

"We want a free India", Mr. Jinnah added, and make India a country which has its Government in its own hands."

Proceeding Mr. Jinnah said that in the course of their career as students, whether they were Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Parsis or Buddhists, they were constantly coming into contact with one another. They should remember that they had a golden opportunity of exchanging views and making lifelong friendships. It was for them not to be carried away by caprices and theories, but to find a solution of the problem of unity as statesmen and practical politicians. Unless they did that they would make no real progress.

Concluding Mr. Jinnah said: "So long as you depend on a third party you stand condemned and are unfit for self-Government. If there are differences and disputes among yourselves, rise to the occasion and settle them among yourselves as friends, partners and countrymen. This problem will have to be solved."

Introducing Mr. Jinnah, the Vice-Chancellor said that the reason why Mr. Jinnah's personality appealed so strongly to the youth of India was, they claimed him to be an Indian Nationalist.—A.P.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A.I.C.C. COMPLETE

Instruction To Visitors And Members

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. have issued the following statement in regard to the arrangements of the A.I.C.C. meeting.

The A.I.C.C. will meet to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in the specially erected pandal in the compound of the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate about a thousand people in the pandal. The instalment of loud-speakers will make it possible for all people in the pandal to hear the speakers.

No special seats have been reserved for ladies.

There are three entrances to the pandal, two in the Proctor Road by the side of the Congress House and one, the main entrance of the Congress House.

The members of the A.I.C.C., the members of the B.P.C.C., the President's guests, the press representatives and the members of the Executives of our District Congress Committees will enter the pandal by the "A" Gate in the Proctor Road.

The holders of daily tickets of Rs. 2 will enter the pandal by the "B" Gate in the Proctor Road.

The holders of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 tickets will enter by the main gate of the Congress House.

The holders of workers' passes will be allowed by any of the three gates.

FOR MEMBERS.

For the convenience of the members of the A.I.C.C. and other guests staying at Readymoney Terrace, Worli, we have arranged a continuous bus service between the Congress House and Readymoney Terrace. Congress bus will be available for members from Readymoney terrace from 1 p.m. onwards to enable them to come to the Congress House. At the conclusion of the meeting, the bus will be available to go back to the Readymoney terrace.

Secure Tickets In Time

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:

Arrangements have been made in the A.I.C.C. pandal specially constructed for the purpose to accommodate about thousand people. There are tickets of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 for the whole season and Rs. 2 per day.

Most of the tickets of the first two denominations have been sold.

There are, however, a few more available and these can be had from the Congress House any time before the meeting.

A small enclosure in the pandal has been made available for those who want to attend the meeting only for a day on a payment of Rs. 2. These tickets will be sold at the Congress House from 8 in the morning.

Those desirous of attending the meeting of the A.I.C.C. are hereby requested to secure their tickets in time to avoid eleventh hour disappointment.

Delhi To Present Civic Address To Viceroy

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20.

The Delhi Municipality passed a resolution at this morning's meeting to present a welcome address to the Viceroy on his return to the Capital in the ensuing cold weather with only one dissentient vote.

A sub-committee will prepare the address and make other necessary arrangements.

DOHAD AND JHALOD FACE FAMINE

Appeal To Govt. To Give 4 Anna Remissions In Cash

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD: August 21.

Mr. Ramanlal Sheth, Vice-President, Congress Committee, and Peasants' Union, has wired to the Commissioner, Northern Division and the Revenue Member giving an account of the situation in the Dohad and Jhalod famine-stricken areas, the complete failure of "Kharif" crops, starvation among peasants and cattle and requesting the Government to declare famine and to open relief works and to give in cash, the four-anna remissions, credited as over collections, for the ensuing year.

ALIGARH STUDENTS' STRIKE

Bengal Association's Condemnation Of Authorities

CALCUTTA: August 21.

The Executive of the All-Bengal Muslim Students' Association passed a resolution recording protest against the attitude of the Aligarh University authorities and urging the University's Court to take immediate steps to mitigate the grievances of the students still on strike.—A.P.

FIJI COUNCIL CHANGES

Compromise Between Nomination And Election

ETAWAH, (By Mail)

In the course of an interview, on the new Constitutional changes, in the Fiji Legislative Council, Mr. Prem Narain Agrawala, General Secretary of the local Indian Colonial Association, said that the Constitution of the new Legislative Council, in accordance with these changes, would be a compromise between the principles of election and nomination, which was a lesser evil than the nomination system and as such would give some measure of satisfaction to the Indian community, which had always demanded the retention of the election system.

It was not a fact that the Indian community was divided on this question of election, but only a handful of Indians favoured it, for their own selfish designs. Not only this, but a large section of Europeans also favoured it.

INEQUITABLE REPRESENTATION.

Continuing Mr. Agrawala pointed out how other demands of the Indian community had been ignored in this order-in-council which would remain as usual. The demands of the Indians for election on common roll, had not yet been conceded, for which they were keeping their seats in the council practically vacant since 1929. The inequitable representation still existed. Over 80,000 of Indians would have only representatives, whereas only 5,000 of Europeans would also have five, besides having some amongst the official members.

Mr. Agrawala concluding said that the retention of the nomination system in the new Legislature, would in a way prove baneful to the cause of Indians and might also cause many unseen troubles. It might be utilised to fan the fire of communalism, which had recently been kindled there.—United Press.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY

Mahakoshal Congressmen Hobnobbing With Officials

JUBBULPORE: August 21.

It is understood that a number of Congressmen of Mahakoshal have expressed their resentment at some local Congressmen "hobnobbing" with officials.

It is reported that some Congressmen of this Province had visited H.E. Raghavendra Rao at Pachmarhi. The "orthodox" Congressmen, it would appear, insist that an enquiry should be held.—United Press.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

Red Cross Society To Train Them For Social Work

SIMLA: August 21.

The Indian Red Cross Society is organising a pioneer Summer School in Simla to train women in organising social work for women and children. The school will be held throughout the week, from September 14th to 19th in the Simla Rifles Drill Hall.

Each day there will be lectures and discussions on such subjects as organizing Red Cross Work, Maternity, the Child Welfare, leprosy and tuberculosis in women and children, assistance to hospitals, unions and Red Cross, Girl Guides and health visiting. There will also be instruction in how to conduct meetings, and demonstration of health films.

A certificate will be issued to those who attend 75 per cent. of the lectures. The full programme and all information can be obtained from the Organising Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, "Sherwood," Simla.—United Press.

SHOOTING OUTRAGE IN BHOPAL VILLAGE

Alleged Raid By Gang Of Outlaws

JUBBULPORE: August 21.

According to a message received here from Bhopal, three persons are reported to have been shot dead by a gang of outlaws at village Madohi, about 50 miles off Bhopal, in district Raisen.

It appears that the gang made a sudden raid on the villages, and opened fire on villagers, killing three persons, including one woman on the spot. After killing the persons, the outlaws removed the dead bodies and taking them into the jungles, burnt them prior to the arrival of the Police.

The suspects are absconding. The Police are investigating.—United Press.

Baroda Gets Showers

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 21.

There was sudden change of weather to-day noon and rain started drizzling and continued in heavy showers to the great relief of Baroda people, after absence of over one month. It is still drizzling till the time of wiring. Good rain is reported from adjoining villages.

UNITED FRONT FOR MUSLIMS

Rally Under League Parliamentary Board's Banner, Exhorts Jinnah

CALCUTTA, August 20.

"Ours is not a hostile movement. Ours is a movement which holds out the olive branch to every sister community," said Mr. Jinnah replying to an address presented to him at the Town Hall this afternoon on behalf of the Mussalmans of Bengal.

Mr. Adamjee Hajee Dawood presided.

Mr. Jinnah said:—"We are willing to co-operate. We are willing to coalesce with any group or groups provided their aims, objects and ideals are approximately the same as ours."

Mr. Jinnah referred to the educational and economic backwardness of Mussalmans and said, it was high time, that this sleeepy and submissive community woke up. On mature consideration he had come to the conclusion that the All-India Muslim League, which had existed for the last 30 years, had come into the field to establish contact between the people and the masses of the Muslims. He urged Mussalmans belonging to different parties in Bengal to accept the League as their only representative organisation and to agree to work under the banner of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board according to the policy and programme defined by it.

Mr. Jinnah further asked Mussalmans of all parties to achieve a united front which would enable them to secure that place under the sun which was their due.

Concluding, Mr. Jinnah refuted the statement that he had fought for separate electorates at the R. T.C. Mr. Jinnah said not only he but the entire Muslim delegation was unanimously willing to come to a settlement on the question.—A.P.

BIHAR PROV. KISAN SABHA

PATNA: August 21.

An emergent meeting of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha passed a resolution that the Sabha stands for amelioration of the peasantry only by constitutional methods and does not encourage nonpayment of rent.—A.P.

FLOOD IN GORAKHPUR DISTRICT

Relief Work Of The Gita Press

Hanumanprasad Podar, writes:—

The district of Gorakhpur has been visited by another devastating flood this year (1936), following so soon after the flood of 1934. Unless the problem is tackled at its source the repetition of such floods at Gorakhpur will bid fair to become more or less an annual or biennial affair making it impossible for any human agency to prevent the suffering if not the ultimate destruction of the population of the distressed area.

The sudden rise of the Rapti and the pressure of its water made a breach in the Molony Bund near village Mahewa on the nought of the 19th July. The sudden rush of flood waters submerged many of the 90 villages on that side and necessitated speedy removal of the inhabitants to some safe centre. The Gita press had to hire as many boats as were available for rescuing villagers and their cattle. The work started on 20th July and thanks to the whole hearted co-operation of Government officials who worked hand in hand with our workers was successfully carried without any loss of life.

WORK OF GEETA PRESS.

The first camp was established on the Parade ground at Gorakhpur where the distressed were landed during those days. From the parade ground they were ultimately removed to the barracks of Government military pensioners given free by Government. The Gita Press issued tickets to the families of these refugees and opened depots of grains in several of these centres for distribution on the basis of these tickets. The Gita Press opened seven relief centres at Kuraghat, the Agricultural School Reid's Dharmashala Normal School, Khan Bahadur Sayad Zahid Ali's Kothi, Nansarovar and Siktaur. Nearly 10,000 people were fed in all these centres. Besides feeding, these refugees ration had to be carried by boats to villagers lying stranded on Bund or in their villages. Nearly eighty such villages were visited by boats and food was supplied to 20,000 villagers. Three days ration was supplied to every village at every trip and three such trips were made to eighty villages. As acute distress prevailed in Belghat Thana a party of workers with necessary supply of food had to be sent for giving immediate relief in that area.

At Barhalganj where the Rapti and the Sarju meet ration is being distributed to about, 1250 refugees daily. Ration is also being regularly supplied to about 11,000 people inhabiting 52 villages of that area. Relief centres have also been opened at Barhaj, Belghat and Gola by the Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta under the supervision of the Gita Press.

So far the Gita Press has spent nearly Rs.20,000 in relief operations but the work still continues and the total expenditure will go much higher.

GORAKHPUR FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Already acknowledged in the press	Rs. 5,499
The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association	Rs. 251.
Bombay Piece Goods Native Merchants Association sent direct	Rs. 100
Mr. C. Lal	Rs. 100
Total	Rs. 5,950.

"CITY-WORKERS' HOUR OF TRIAL"

Faizpur Congress Nagar Construction Plan

FAIZPUR, Aug. 21.

"Discard your ideas of city life and if, with a little self-confidence some workers go down to Faizpur and begin to work there resolutely and vigorously, there is no doubt that the Faizpur session will be successful. It is sufficient if the outsiders at least abstain from prejudicing." Thus said Mr. Shanker Rao Bhagwat, who has been specially invited by the Reception Committee, of the forthcoming session of the Congress for the purpose of inspecting the site and making the necessary arrangements in connection with the Congress session.

Mr. Bhagwat has just returned after inspecting the Faizpur site where he was attending to the arrangements in connection with the water supply, delegates camps, management of transport, public health, etc. The following conversation took place between the "United Press" representative and Mr. Bhagwat:

Q. To what extent the water scarcity may effect if the session is to be held in Faizpur?

A. It is true that the well-water should have to be purified, but which water is used without being purified? What will we find if we analyse the well-water of Poona?

Q. Can the water supply be sufficient?

A. Just now experiments are in progress. The result will be known in about a couple of days. At present the Reception Committee owns some 7 or 8 wells. There are some wells in the neighbourhood, which if obtained can sufficiently add to the present supply.

Q. Is it true that the present soil of 75/80 acres is sufficient?

A. At first, the estimate was for 5,000 persons, but now 15,000 will have to be accommodated and naturally the space will have to be increased. The Congress workers there, are trying to secure more land in the vicinity.

Q. Had you a discussion with the workers, relating to the erection and construction of Congress Nagar?

A. The important point is that, if you set aside your ideas of city life and go there and arrange the necessary things of health and comfort, there is no possibility of any difficulty coming in your way.

BUILDING IDEAS.

I talked with the workers there, about the system of building huts, the mode of water supply and the arrangement of natural fencing. Green Juwar batuk can be used to construct fire proof cottages. Natural fences can likewise be made by sowing Juwar thickly. Same is the case with latrines. Taking advantage of the natural condition as much as possible, if we set out to work out all these arrangements, in what a considerable less expense comfort and health can be secured!

Q. What is the extent of the difficulty of transport?

A. If bullock carts, instead of motors, are used for transport, no difficulty will be experienced. The distance of the Congress Nagar from the station being short, this can be easily accomplished.

Q. Would you feel the want of volunteers, since we have to go to a village for the session?

A. This is the occasion for the trial of the city-workers and their love for their country, and their enthusiasm for work will be tried, but about this matter I have given advice that there will be no want felt if youths from adjoining parts are under training for a couple of months and, even if a little expense is to be made for that, it ought to be done, because good workers will be produced from these youths".—United Press

SEQUEL TO RACING WITH TRAIN

Bus Overturns Resulting In Injury To 14 Persons

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 21.

Attempting to race with a train, a motor bus, conveying passengers, was involved in a serious accident resulting in 14, including women being injured. The bus was totally wrecked. From accounts given by the injured persons who have now reached here it appears the passengers were coming to Hyderabad from a neighbouring village when nearing Kathar station the driver, sighting the train, started racing with it. A mile past Husri the road suddenly narrowed and the bus overturned flinging the passengers out. Some injured persons were treated at Hyderabad. The rest have arrived here.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Next Story "The Mystery Of The Red Aces" Commences On Monday

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